The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,776.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	,, 72 0
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on the 25th October 1870, at noon.

	Oct.		Nov.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Colombo	1
,, Rutnagherry	26	,, Galle	2
,, Vingorla	26	,, Negapatam	5
,, Carwar	27	,, Pondicherry	6
,, Mangalore	28	,, Madras	9
,, Cannanore	29	,, Coconada	11
,, Tellicherry	29	,, Vizagapatam	11
,, Calicut	29	,, Bimlipatam	12
,, Beypore	29	,, Gopalpore	13
,, Cochin	30	,, False Point	14
,, Tuticorin	31	Arrive Calcutta	15

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on the 31st October 1870, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Nov.
Leave Bombay	31	Leave Bussorah	18
,, Kurrachee ......Nov	4	,, Mahomerah	18
,, Guadur	5	,, Fao	18
,, Muscat	8	,, Bushire	20
,, Bunder Abbas	10	,, Linga	22
,, Linga	11	,, Bunder Abbas	24
,, Bushire	14	,, Muscat	26
,, Fao	15	,, Guadur	28
,, Mahomerah	15	,, Kurrachee	30
Arrive Bussorah	16	Arrive Bombay ......Dec.	3

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on the 24th October 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SURAT, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE Screw Steamer LADY NYASSA, Commander M. Xavier, plys regularly between the above Ports. Superior accommodation for first-class. Full particulars can be obtained from the Agents at Surat, Bhownuggur, and Gogo.

STEAMER FOR CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.—The new and fast steamer STOWELL, 1138 tons Register, Captain Ward, will sail about the end of this week calling at Galle. She has ample accommodation for all classes of Passengers.—For Freight and Passage apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Ward.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandise from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

(Deck: Without food)

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. EUROPE, 3,500 Tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th December next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 10th October 1870.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Triesties Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of having Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50 ; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53 ; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Sunday, the 23rd October, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN, (3,113 tons, and 600 H. P.,) Captain R. Curling, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 21st instant.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels, employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th October 1870.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TRAVANCORE, (1,900 tons, and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 27th October, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 25th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th October 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ ,, Under Vests.	1 Maud.
½ ,, Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ,, Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ ,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
½ ,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ,, White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF GREY PIECE GOODS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—12 bales Grey Shirtings, 11 lbs. 45 in.

Bombay, 20th October 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, an excellent new Piano especially suitable to Indian Climate, by Messrs. Broadwood and Sons, Carriages, Horses, Harness, being the Property of T. W. Wood, Esq., at his Residence, Malabar Hill, Bungalow No. 90.

On THURSDAY, the 27th day of October 1870, at exactly 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. are favoured with instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above bungalow, the whole of that valuable and neat household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, piano, carriages, horses, harness, and a number of choice garden plants, being the property of the abovenamed Gentleman.

Further particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Saturday 22nd instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the Estate of JUMNADAS DOOLUBDAS and DAVIDAS LUKHMIDAS, who lately traded in partnership under the name and style of JUMNADAS and DAVIDAS.

NOTICE.—The FINAL ACCOUNTS of the LIQUIDATION of the above ESTATE, together with the RELATIVE VOUCHERS, have THIS DAY been FILED in the Office of the Prothonotory of the High Court.

G. R. WILSON, Sole Trustee.

Bombay, 19th October 1870.

TO LET, shortly, a GROUND-FLOOR and 4 STORIES of a HOUSE in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat. For further information apply to the Owner (on the first storey of the house occupied by Messrs. Thomson & Co., Chemists and Druggists) on Monday and Thursday between the hours of 4 and 5 P.M.

The Ground-floor is well adapted for Offices, Show Room, or Godown. Each Storey can be let separately at Rs. 250 a month.

MANILLA CHEROOTS & CIGARS.

The Company's Agents at Manilla select only the best brands at the Government Sales. Connoisseurs consider them the finest Cigars imported, an opinion confirmed by their extensive and increasing sale.

			Cash.	Credit.
No. 1 size	CORTADOS, old, mellow, and very fine	per 1,000	Rs. 80 0	Rs. 88 0
No. 1 ,,	HABANOS	,, ,,	84 0	92 0
No. 2 ,,	CORTADOS	,, ,,	43 0	48 0
No. 2 ,,	HABANOS	,, ,,	45 0	50 0
No. 2 ,,	CAVITE BRAND	,, ,,	48 0	54 0
No. 2 ,,	Do. do. in boxes of 200	per box	12 0	14 0
No. 3 ,,	CORTADOS	,, 1,000	40 0	45 0

of the above : CLARO are light and delicately flavoured ; OSCURO are rich, aromatic, and full-flavoured.

The following brands are manufactured from the finest picked leaves, and are not obtainable elsewhere :—

CABALLEROS,	in boxes of 125	per box.	21 8	24 0
LONDRES CLARO,	do.	,,	10 0	11 0
IMPERIALES COLORADO,	do.	,,	21 8	21 0
REGALIAS DE PREMIER,	do.	,,	18 0	20 0
VEGUROS,	do. (expected shortly)	,,	21 8	24 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.

Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.

Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares :—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £20 6s. 0d.; 2nd cl. £15 0s. 0d. To London, 1st cl. £23 4s. 0d. ; 2nd cl. £16 10s. 0d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury ; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public ; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London,

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

NOTICES.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the COMPLETION of the following ROADS :—

1. Road from Elphinstone Road to Purbadavee, Mahim.
2. Branch Road from Jackaria's Bunder to Sewree Burial Ground.

Plans and Specification of the above works may be inspected at the Office of the Executive Engineer to the Municipality, where printed forms of Tender may also be obtained.

In the event of any of the above Contracts being let, Contractors must be prepared to commence work in November 1870.

Each Tender to be sealed, and to bear an endorsement on the Cover stating to which of the above works it relates.

Tenders to be delivered at the Municipal Commissioner's Office on or before 5 P.M. on the 20th October 1870.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,

H. TULLOCH, Captain R.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 6th October 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 20th October, next, at one o'clock, for the SUPPLY of ONE or TWO SAILING VESSELS, of not less than one thousand tons burthen, for two months certain, or as much longer as they may be required, with 'tween decks laid for the conveyance of Troops and Stores, in the Indian Seas or as may be necessary to be discharged on the completion of the duty.

The vessels accepted will require to be docked (if ordered), ballasted, fitted, and ready for final survey on the 30th instant.

Ventilation to be cut and fitted, and such cabin and other fittings, &c., removed (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the owners.

Fittings, tanks, water and provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such tanks as may belong to the vessel should be made available for the reception of water for the Troops, and the Tenders should state to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

The expense attending stamp fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents or Masters tendering.

The Agents for Transports will give any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The words "Tender for Ship Tonnage" to be superscribed on the covers of Tenders.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th October 1870.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 20th October next, at one o'clock, for TWO STEAM VESSELS, each of a capacity sufficient to accommodate 400 European Troops or more (superficial space per man 9 feet) for two months certain, or such further period as they may be required for transport duties in the Indian, Arabian, and China Seas, in connection with the relief of Troops this season.

Tenders should specify the rate per ton per month.

Ventilation to be cut and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such Tanks as may belong to the Vessel should be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops, and the Tenders should state to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

Such quantities of Coal as may be on board the Vessels when engaged will be taken over by Government if of approved quality, and on the other hand any quantities remaining on board when the Vessels are discharged are to be taken by the Owners. The price of Coals in both cases is to be determined at a fair valuation.

The Vessels accepted will require to be docked, ballasted, provisioned, and fitted and ready for final survey on the 30th October.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charter-parties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

The Agent for Transports will give any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 26th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company ; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 14th and 28th October, and 11th and 25th November.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 5th and 19th October, and 2nd and 16th November.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 12th and 26th October, and 9th and 23rd November.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 12th October and 9th November.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 28th October and 25th November.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narrakel, (and weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 4th and 18th October, and 1st, 15th, and 29th November.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, calling at the same ports as the Steamers from Calcutta for Bombay, 11th and 25th October, and 8th and 22nd November.

For KURRACHEE, 3rd, 10th, 17th, 24th, and 31st October, and 7th, 14th, 21st, and 28th November.

For PERSIAN GULF, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah, and carrying Passengers and Cargo for Bagdad, 3rd, 17th, and 31st October, and 14th and 28th November.

FROM MADRAS.

For RANGOON, calling at Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam, 8th October and 5th November.

Managing Agents............Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Calcutta.
Agents at Bombay............Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.
,, Madras............Messrs. BINNY & Co.

CARSON'S ORIGINAL ANTI-CORROSION PAINT,

PATRONISED BY THE QUEEN,
The British and Indian Governments.

It is extensively used for all kinds of Outdoor Work, as Iron Wood, Stone, Brick, Compo, &c., &c., and stands A Tropical Sun without blistering,

Lasting twice as long as common paint. Can be easily applied by any person, requiring simply to be mixed with Raw Linseed Oil.

White, Light Stone, Bath, Cream, and Portland Stone Colours Lead, Chocolate, Reds, Oak, Purple Brown and Black. Greens and Blue.

Oils, Turpentine and Brushes. Varnishes specially manufactured for India.

WALTER CARSON & SONS,
La Belle Sauvage Yard, London.

Caution :—All Casks bear the Trade Mark.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams, in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,
Mustard, Vinegar.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Preserved Fresh Salmon.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings
Pickled Salmon.
Fresh and Lochfyne Herrings
Fried Soles.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks
Pure Salad Oil
Soups, in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in Tins.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Galantin s.
Tongues, Brawn, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN, THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, AND THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.
Soho Square, London

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having made arrangements for the carrying out of ARCHITECTURAL WORKS in INDIA in connection with Mr. J. W. GALE, C.E., it is requested that PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATIONS may, for the future, be ADDRESSED to him at his Office, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Wm. EMERSON.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Major P. HODGSON, Officiating Wing Officer 22nd Regt. N. I., are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month of this date, after which no Claims will be considered.

W. S. HEWETT, Lieut. Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Bombay, 6th October 1870.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, GENERAL TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED from MONDAY the 24th to WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, both days inclusive, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

Tenders will be received up to the 31st instant, for the works on CONTRACTS Nos. 1 and 2, between Saburmuttee Station and Veerumgaum.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Company's Offices, Fort.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the Town Hall on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider—

1. A letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter, and that they are on the table.
2. Auditors' Report for year ending 31st December 1868.
3. Counsel having advised that there is no objection to a Monthly Concurrent Audit in addition to the Annual Audit contemplated by the Municipal Act, the Municipal Commissioner will propose that a Monthly Concurrent Audit be instituted from the 1st January 1871.
4. The appointment of Auditors for the years 1869 and 1870.
5. The Proceedings of the Finance Committee up to date.

I HEREBY also give NOTICE that, immediately after the business of the QUARTERLY MEETING is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held—

1. To consider the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1871.
2. A letter from the Clerk to the Justices applying for leave of absence.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, October 1870.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE

WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz. :—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

27th September 1870. Bombay.

MESSRS. Wm. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

JARVIS AND COMPANY,
TAILORS AND HABIT MAKERS,
29, Meadow Street,

HAVE the pleasure to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay and the Mofussil, they have commenced Business with a choice selection of WOOLLEN GOODS, suitable for the present season at English prices for Ready Money.

J. & Co. solicits an early inspection.

Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied with a remittance or reference in Bombay for payment.

Self-measurement Cards and Patterns forwarded on application.

Note the address —
29, MEADOW STREET, opposite the Oriental Bank.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF

SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash.

A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for monsoon wear.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	30
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to 6
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

SPLENDID LARGE CARPETS, 30 by 22, 10 by 7, and 6-6 by 4-6, Portmanteaus, Coupling Straps, Scotch Mauds and Rail Rugs.

Terms Cash.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

			Rs. a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9 0	
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk and Wool	9 8	
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Shirt	7 0	
BADHAM'S	,,	French Colored Shirts	65 0	per doz.
BADHAM'S	,,	White Shirts	60 0	,,
BADHAM'S	,,	Overland Suits	35 0	
BADHAM'S	,,	Travelling Suits	35 0	
BADHAM'S	,,	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0	
BADHAM'S	,,	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18 0	
BADHAM'S	,,	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16 0	
BADHAM'S	,,	Serge Suits	40 0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN
By appointment
To His Excellency the Governor General of India.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	,, 125 each.
Do. 800 ,,	,, 100 ,,
American Union Scales	,, 30 ,,
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	,, 15 ,,
Do. 4 ,,	,, 10 ,,
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	,, 10 ,,
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	,, 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, ,,	,, 6 ,,
Condensed Milk ,,	,, 12 ,,

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24. MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates.

All orders sent to the above Address will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

R. & Co. solicit especial attention to their own Composition for Softening Leather.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality, Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

BIERS & Co.'s STABLES and HORSE FODDER DEPOT, Back Bay Compound, Girgaum.

Shigram and Horse, ordinary hire	Rs. 4
Brougham do. do.	,, 5

Job Horses for any period.

Horses and Carriages on Commission Sales at all times.

BIERS & Co.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK
OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c. which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

HOPE HALL HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. P. MENDOSA, the Proprietor of the Hope Hall Hotel, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has RE-OPENED the HOTEL, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation.

Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

Middle Cross Road, Louisa and Alexandra Point, 1st October 1870.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!
JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room, adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,
(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Residents and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner ; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld)
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen ; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY	Elphinstone Circle.
POONA	East Street.
CALCUTTA	Belatee Bungalow.

WE beg to call the attention of Messes, Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras to the undermentioned WINES, SPIRITS, &c., which cannot be surpassed at the respective quotations.

N. B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES, are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns ; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

All our choice high class Wines arrive per the Overland Route or via the Suez Canal.

Credit. Rs. a.	CHAMPAGNES.	Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, ditto ditto drier	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	40 0
45 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto	40 0
45 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto	40 0
	The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe.	
	Single Magnums, specially selected from a good Cuvée, suitable for Clubs and Messes. Per case	42 0

. Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz. HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

	SPARKLING MOSELLES.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0
	SPARKLING HOCKS.	
36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0
	STILL HOCKS.	
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0*	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
	STILL MOSELLES.	
23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
[illegible]	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0
	CLARETS.	
12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0
	BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.	
42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality and Peculiarity.	Cash.
20 0*	B	Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine	22 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2	White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3	White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

PORT.

The sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0*	(One Grape,) a full-bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0*	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0
	BRANDIES.	
27 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Trade Mark	24 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Gold Vine Leaf	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	[illegible]
36 0	TENT WINE	32 0
18 0	OLD MARSALA Z.	16 0
25 0	BUCELLAS, light and dry	22 8

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS EXTRA FINE.
DUTCH LIQUEURS.

BASS'S BEER,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen	Quarts.
,, 4 ,,	Pints.
,, 12 ,,	Magnums.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on liberal terms.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER

A further Shipment is due in all October per "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE."

ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

CHAMPAGNE FOR CUP.
CORDON BLEU,

A pure light dry Wine.

Rs. 28 per doz. Cash. *Good delivery.*

This Wine, although cheap, is really a good wholesome Champagne—pure Epernay.

We recommend it for Tiffin or Evening parties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, POONA AND CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne ....Quarts, in Cases of ....1 doz. Rs. 40 each.
Do. ....Pints do. ....2 ,, ,, 43 ,,
Moselle ....Quarts do. ....1 ,,

W. NICOL & Co.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—OUR INDIA PALE ALE, Bottled by ourselves, can only be procured in Bombay, through our Sole Agent, Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

London, 26th Aug., 1867. IND COOPE & Co.

A NEW SUPPLY of the above celebrated INDIA PALE has just arrived by several vessels, and the undersigned is now prepared to execute orders for any quantity of Quarts or Pints.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

Bombay, 1st September 1870.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

		Rs. a.	per doz.
Bass's Beer, bottled by Purt of London	quarts	5 4	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	3 4	,,
Frederick Geisler & Co.'s Champagne	quarts	40 0	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	22 0	,,
Ayla Albrecht & Co. Ditto Chateau D'Ay	quarts	30 0	,,
Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	pints	16 0	,,
Sechbach Erlanger & Co.'s Champagne, Imperial, 1st quality	quarts	36 0	,,
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	pints	32 0	,,
Ditto Sparkling Moselle	quarts	35 0	,,
Ditto ditto Hock	quarts	35 0	,,
The United Vineyard Proprietors Company of Cognac Brandy		22 0	,,

ALSO,

Hodson's Paint and Varnishes.
David Corsar's Canvass.
Cleaver's Toilet Soap and Perfumery.

Bombay, May, 1870. MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s		
Champagne, Quarts	Rs. 40	per doz.
Do. Pints	,, 20	,,
Moselle, Quarts	,, 42	,,
Brandy ,,	,, 30	,,
Sherry ,,	,, 25	,,
Claret ,,	,, 23	,,
COYLE & Co.'s		
Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry	,, 27	,,
Port Wine of 1840 Vintage	,, 30	,,
LARRONDE FRERES'		
St. Julien	,, 12	,,
Margaux	,, 17	,,
Chateau Leoville	,, 24	,,
Old Cognac	,, 20	,,
Superior Old Cognac	,, 25	,,
DOMINGOS D'ALMEIDA SOARES'		
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	,, 30	,,
Do. 1847 do.	,, 24	,,
J. J. RONALDSON & SONS'		
Sherry	,, 18	,,

REMINGTON & Co.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT
CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN,
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES,
AND
THE PRINCIPAL LONDON CLUBS—
THE CIVIL SERVICE CLUB,
THE REFORM CLUB,
THE WINDHAM CLUB,
THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
THE ATHENÆUM CLUB,
AND OTHERS,
ALSO
THE NYNEE TAL CLUB.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE 1815.
LONDON HOUSES :
44, MARK LANE, CITY, AND VILLIERS STREET, STRAND,
BORDEAUX HOUSE.
PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.
INDIA HOUSE:
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.

REPRESENTATIVES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. are prepared with their imports to meet the tastes of all. Attention is directed to the following list :—

SPARKLING WINES.
Imported via the Suez Canal.

			Pts.
CHAMPAGNE : Finest Dry	Magnums	Rs. 74 0	...
Do.	Quarts	40 0	22 0
Fine Sparkling	do.	36 0	19 8
Good do.	do.	30 0	16 0
MOSELLE : Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0
Muscatel	do.	36 0	19 8
HOCK : Nonpareil, Sparkling	do.	40 0	22 0

STILL GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
MOSELLE.—BRAUNBERGER	Rs. 25 0	...
HOCK.—JOHANNISBERGER	42 0	22 0
MARCOBRUNNER	34 0	...
FORSTER TRAMINER	34 0	...
RUDESHEIMER	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIMER	23 0	12 8

BURGUNDIES—RED OR WHITE.

CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 32 0	17 0
NUITS	26 0	...
MACON	21 0	...
CHABLIS	22 0	12 0

BORDEAUX.

CHATEAU MOUTON,	Gold Capsule	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
,, RAUZAN,	Black capsule	25 0	14 0
,, LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
,, PALMER,	Blue capsule	22 0	12 0
,, LAROSE,	Yellow capsule	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule	17 0	10 0
CANTENAC,	Red capsule	15 8	9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule	13 8	...
HAUT SAUTERNES,	Red capsule	22 0	12 0

SHERRIES.

A 1 AMONTILLADO, an exquisite Wine	Rs. 38 0
AMONTILLADO, choice and superior	32 0
AMOROSO, full flavored, soft, and pale	28 0
SHERRY, GREEN SEAL, light gold colour	22 0
,, BLUE SEAL, extra pale and dry	22 0
,, BROWN SEAL, dry, pale and delicate	22 0
,, YELLOW SEAL, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
,, WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
MARSALA, Virgin, Pale	15 8

MADEIRA.

VERY CHOICE EAST INDIA	33 0

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
VERY OLD FIRM CRUSTED	Rs. 36 0	...
A 1 GOLD SEAL ; an Invalid's Wine	30 0	...
BLACK SEAL ; a Dessert Wine	24 8	14 0
RED SEAL ; a very good Wine	18 0	10 8

SPIRITS.
The Best and Oldest Imported.

COGNAC ; superior very Old Pale, Black capsule	Rs. 32
,, Superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule	28
[illegible] White [illegible]	[illegible]
OLD TOM ; London Gin	[illegible]
WHISKY ; Irish	23
Scotch	22
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	19

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACOA ; finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	,, 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	,, 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	,, 20	...

TO MERCHANTS AND GENERAL DEALERS our terms will be found MOST LIBERAL both with regard to Credit and Discounts.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO LET, the OFFICES presently occupied by Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., suitable either for Merchants' or Solicitors' Offices.—Apply to

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1870.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

A LADY, going HOME, wishes to recommend her AYAH, who has been with her for some time. Apply by letter to "G. B.," office of this paper.

Bombay, 17th October 1870.

WANTED, for the Bishop's High School, Poona, a YOUNG MAN (European or Eurasian) as ASSISTANT MASTER. He must be able to teach all the Subjects, except Marathi required for the 4th Standard. Terms Rs. 100 and free quarters. Apply, forwarding references, &c., to the Rev. G. A. F. WATSON, Poona.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S
CELEBRATED
PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32 and 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C. ; PARIS, NEW YORK, & MONTREAL. Bonded Warehouse—LONDON DOCKS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR OCTOBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c. by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
Scinde Railway.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Moultan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies :—
  P. & O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Imperiales.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency
  Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North Western Dak Company.
Punjaub and North Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson, and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiries for Colabas and Mazagons at increased rates. Other shares remain steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

umber of Shares.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	3 p.ct.	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	582½
10,000	500	100	6 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	157½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,650
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
20,000	275	all	12 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	370
47,000	200*	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	118 exd
0,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,560
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
1,750	2,000	2,0[illegible]	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,020
4,000	2,000	1,4[illegible]	Nil	Port Canning	250

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,850	250ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,[illegible]	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	775
250	3,300	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	480
150	12,000	1,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,800 exd
200	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	1,950 exd
200	500	all	66½do.	Do. New	480 exd
500	1,850	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	6,200
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	3,500	all	1,000*	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	880
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,350
200	5,000	1,500	150 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,300
1,000	5,000	2,000	120 p[illegible]	Kurrachee Press Co.	850
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	340
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
22[illegible]	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,675
150	2,000	all	150 p[illegible]	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,225
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	750 nom

*Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250 nl.
500	2,500	all	125ps*	Alliance Spinning	2,350
100	5,500	all		Bombay	3,000
300	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	185
00	150	150	...	Broach Mills	190
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,025
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,575
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.s	Manockji Petit's	885
800	2,500	all	80 p.s	Oriental	1,940
600	1,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,450

*Pershare for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
—	500	75	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	22
	.5	19¼	...	Do. China	1
	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
		...	...	East India Bank's	22
	20	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
	20	68¼	May '67	Royal Bank	5
	13	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1½

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	30
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps.	Treacher & Co.	375

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
—	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	113
—	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
—	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
—	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

—	5,200	2,300	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	140
	3,500	2,449	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	0
	5,000	2,700	...	Bombay Sh	35
10,800	1,000	all	1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
10,800	1,000	670	676	Do. New	15

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10¼d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10½d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 10 7/8d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 5/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99¾d.
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-halfperent	114¾
Fivepercent	107¾
Fourpercent	98¼
Fivepercent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Sixpercent. Municipal Loan House Rate	113
Do. Do. Market Rate	113

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereign each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 19.

Cullinan, Assistant Surgeon, 1st Regiment Madras N. I., to appear before a medical board, from Kamptee.

Marshall, Brevet-Colonel, 24th Brigade Royal Artillery, on leave, from Meean Meer.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—19TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		No vessel.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 to 7 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The ship Dirigo, Staples, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Travancore, to China, &c., began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 13 Surat (s) .... Weston .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 14 Surat (s) .... Weston .... Suez.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on Wednesdays, October 27, November 10 and 24, and December 8 and 22. (Packet will be closed on October 27 at 9 A.M.; after packet at 10 A.M.)

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

Letters, &c., for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded of the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets to destinations:—

6th November, 4th December 1870 and 1st January 1871.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, & Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	11 A.M.	12 NOON.	10 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only.	7-30 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M. previous day

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received; except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DRUET—October 19th, at Bombay, Marian, the beloved wife of Mr. John Druet, aged 30 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

BLACK—October 14th, at Ormes Road, Kilpauk, the wife of Andrew Black, Esq., of a son.

BOSWALE—October 11th, at Bellary, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Boswale, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—October 10th, at Kussowlie, the wife of C. S. Carter, Esq., Deputy Paymaster, of a daughter.

CURRIE—October 13th, at Lucknow, the wife of Fendall Currie, Esq., City Magistrate, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PEARSON—COLVIN—October 10th, at Nynee Tal, Major Pearson, Madras Staff Corps, to Emma, daughter of the late J. R. Colvin, Esq.

BROWN—WARDROPER—October 10th, at St. Paul's, Mynpoorie, by the Rev. A. L. Mitchell, P. H. Brown, Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces, eldest son of the Rev. George Brown, B.D., to Laura, only daughter of Woodland W. Wardroper, M. D., Arundel, Sussex.

LIST—IRVINE—October 12th, at St. Mary's Church, Benares, by the Rev. W. W. Nicholls, George Henry List, Esq., Oudh and Rohilcund Railway, to Jemima Margaret, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Irvine, Bengal Staff Corps.

LEMARCHAND—JONES—October 10th, at St. James' Church, Anarkullee, Lahore, by the Rev. J. Kilbee Stuart, M.A. Chaplain of Lahore, assisted by the Rev. E. G. Davis, B.A., Assistant Curate, Walter J. Lemarchand, Esq., Punjab Police, to Lucy Sophia, eldest daughter of J. G. Jones, Esq., Public Works Department, Secretariat, and grand-daughter of the late Rev. J. Jones, Rector of Leandervel, Merionethshire, North Wales.

DEATH.

STUCLEY—October 7th, at Murree, from typhoid fever, Lieutenant L. G. O. Stucley, 36th Regiment, aged 27.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870.

AT any hour now we may hear that Metz has been surrendered to the Germans. Marshal Bazaine's aide-de-camp had remained so long at Versailles that it is fair to infer the existence of some serious negotiation. That it is not military alone is proved by the interviews between the French officer and Count Bismarck. Up to the afternoon of Tuesday the aide-de-camp had talked the matter over twice with the Chancellor, and they could not have discussed the military terms of a capitulation. Baron Von Moltke would certainly be entrusted with that task. We have said that Metz may be soon, may have already been surrendered; but the interesting question is, what terms will be made with the Army? Paris stands up stoutly against famine; but France welters. There is no power in the state with whom to make peace. Bazaine, we observe, is called King of France as well as King of Metz by the correspondents. Is he going to play Monk or Washington? The incidents are wholly unprecedented, and there are no solid grounds for conjecture. Meanwhile, the *Official Journal* of Paris glorifies a sortie made at Bagneux, about a mile south of Fort Montrouge; Garibaldi aided by Gambetta organizes mountain warfare in the Vosges; and the Prussian army is said to be *over* the Loire. General Bourbaki is at large and appointed to command the Army in the North. Where is the army, and how will he reach his command?

SOME one has drawn up for the Natives of Madras an excellent Petition against the Local Funds and Towns Improvement Bills. It is well known that these Bills have undergone alterations in committee, [illegible] alterations do not satisfy the native community. But the main object of the petition, and it is this which gives it an interest for Bombay, indeed, for all India, is to attack the very principle of a measure which carries, to great lengths, Lord Mayo's doctrine of increased taxation. The petitioners adopt the fashionable language of the day and tell us, of course, that the wants of Government and civilization require local taxation for local objects, but they wisely qualify this concession to the prevailing mania, by saying that the system should be gradually introduced; and they add the trenchant and perfectly accurate remark the two measures discussed mainly show "a desire to promote imperial convenience and to relieve the imperial exchequer at the expense of Madras." The remark has a broad and general application. The policy shadowed forth by Lord Mayo and Mr. Strachey is a policy of relieving the imperial exchequer at the expense of every district in India. It is a limb of the great spending policy which has become the characteristic of Indian Government: a policy which receives an immense impetus from the passion, possessing great and small, to illustrate "my administration," as the phrase goes, by connecting "my name" with great works. There are two modes by which men become famous. One is by making it the end of life to do your duty and perhaps more than your duty—these men "do good by stealth and blush to find it fame," that is fame was not the primary motive. The other mode is to make showy improvements to do works that make a man at once popular, regardless of cost or consequence; these men figure gloriously in reports and in the newspapers, but never attain lasting fame. The first mode benefits a State; the second serves self-interest, wins a baronetcy or a star, or secures a highly paid post; but often, in the long run, tells against a State. We do not say that the Government of India, beyond seas as well as on this side, is moved by purely popularity-hunting motives. It would be unjust to say so. We believe that the Government is really led away by a desire to do good, but to do it too fast, and at the sacrifice of other principles, the neglect of which does harm in excess of the benefits supposed to be derived from an immense expenditure in furtherance of what is called progress.

Thus the ever increasing taxation fills the land with distrust, not lessened by the fact that so many lakhs are literally thrown away in waste. The Income-tax has spread uneasiness and misgiving through every part of India; and upon the back of this come demands for more local taxation. Progress, if it be progress, is bought at a dear rate. These Madras petitioners describe the proposed local levies as measures "calculated to press most heavily on the already over-taxed population of the Madras provinces, and to create wide-spread discontent." What is true of Madras is true of Bombay. And as long as the Government of India insists on doing what it pleases with the so-called Imperial Revenue—after all an aggregate of local revenues—and further insists upon the shifting of all sorts of burdens upon local shoulders in addition to those already borne, the discontent will increase and multiply, because the injustice will multiply and increase. The Madras petitioners plead only their own case; but it is as much ours as theirs; for we in common with the greater part of India see our revenues roll into the Imperial Exchequer, and find, to our cost, an increasing desire to spend it for what are called imperial purposes, and a consequent increase of local taxation. This is a policy as unjust as it is inimical to the real interest of the Empire. The conduct of the Imperial Government becomes less excuseable when we consider the greatly increased revenue of which it disposes. Take the revenue derived from Madras. Since 1859-60 it has grown from £5,432,118 to £7,392,524, or nearly two millions of increment in ten years, despite the fact that more than one million was sacrificed by the abolition of the moturpha taxes. No doubt this augmentation is partly due to an increase of material prosperity, but the causes of that prosperity are not to be found wholly in the measures of Government, and in the two millions additional yield surely Government has got a fair share of the common fund. We, therefore, agree with the petitioners that such an addition to the burdens of the people ought to have induced the Government "to let the people alone for a time at least." The soundest policy would be to let the people alone for a time; and the unsoundest is that followed—to spend days and nights in devising and compelling others to devise new sources of expenditure and new objects for taxation. It cannot be too often urged that "the danger consists, not in going too slow, but in going too fast." The old sporting adage applies with tenfold force to the Government of India—"It is the pace which kills." These remarks apply also to local Governments and Municipalities, as well as to the Imperial Government; and the true recipe for the emergency is "whatever you do, don't increase taxation."

The petitioners pray that these taxing bills should not be passed; that, if they are to be passed, and additional taxation imposed, then they pray that "a proper definition of the financial relations of the Supreme and subordinate Governments may be laid down and a due measure of freedom of action for the local Government in the administration of the Presidency more immediately entrusted to their charge may be secured precedent to the adoption of a comprehensive scheme of local taxation." It would be good policy to limit all local taxation to the barest exigencies. And even if taxation be not increased the "definition" prayed for ought to be laid down, and a thorough reform instituted in the relations between the Imperial and the local Government. Be that as it may it is the clear duty of all to resist, by every legitimate means, not only the spendthrift policy of the Government of India, but the raising of larger revenues, whatever their name, from a country which, without distress, injustice, discontent, is not able to pay more. "Let the people alone for a time at least," is a word of true wisdom. We wish we had sufficient faith in the docility of humanity to believe that the homely but sagacious prayer sent up from Madras will be heeded by the powers that be.

WE regret to announce the death of Major Charles Mathew Lewis, which occurred yesterday morning at Marine Lines. Major Lewis, whose first commission was dated 23rd December 1847, held a commission as Major in the 1st Native Infantry (Grenadiers), and having joined the Staff Corps, he was appointed Magistrate on the Thull Ghaut in January 1864, which office he held to the time of his death. The remains of Major Lewis were interred in Colaba Cemetery yesterday evening. An escort was furnished by the 21st Native Infantry, and the funeral was attended by a considerable number of the deceased gentleman's friends.

THE Lahore paper mentions a rumour that Sir Henry Durand is about to pay a short visit to England.

MAJOR W. W. GOODFELLOW, C.B., R.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the 6th November next, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

LIEUT.-COL. H. N. MILLER, Bombay Staff Corps, Deputy Inspector General of Police, Punjab, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in December next, on private affairs, under rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

AT one of the meetings of the British Association—in the Geographical Section—His Highness the Rajah of Kolapore took part in the discussion. He said that when he returned to his native country he would do his best to promote the cultivation of cotton for the English market.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. BRIGGS, Superintending Engineer of the Behar Circle, Dinapore, has, says the "Calcutta Examiner," been taken very ill, and Captain J. L. Watts, of the Royal Engineers, Assistant Secretary and Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Bengal, is about to proceed to Dinapore and to officiate for Colonel Briggs in the Behar Circle.

THE Maharajah of Cashmere, has set aside the sum of 30,000 Chilki rupees annually for the purpose of translating scientific works. The Maharajah's Divans—Joala Sahai and Kirpa Ram—are following the liberal example set by their Chief. They have each subscribed 2,000 rupees to the Punjab University, and are in other ways promoting this great educational work.

MR. MATHESON, M.P., on behalf of the deputation which he headed with reference to the massacre at Tientsin, has received from the Foreign Office a communication dated 16th Sept. in which Mr. Otway says—

"On the 30th ultimo Mr. Wade was instructed to co-operate with the French Legation, in order to obtain the punishment of the parties who were concerned in the late outrage; and Her Majesty's Government trust that the communications about to be made to the authorities in China will have the effect not only of procuring the punishment of the offenders, but also of deterring the Chinese from acts calculated to excite grave apprehensions on the part of British subjects in and connected with China. I am to remark further that the standing instructions to her Majesty's consuls and naval officers in China as to the employment of her Majesty's ships of war are, in cases of great emergency, to protect the lives and properties of British sujects if placed in peril by wanton attacks directed against them, either on the part of the local authorities or by an uncontrolled popular movement."

SOME excitement was caused in Pondicherry, says the "Madras Mail" of the 14th, on the arrival of the French steamer three days ago by the return of Monsieur Delafoss. This gentleman, who was a magistrate, and substitute to the Procureur General, came to grief a few months ago from taking the law into his own hands, and knocking down an individual who had applied some opprobrious epithets to him. Although the community in general felt that he was being badly treated, the authorities degraded him and despatched him to France. Monsieur Delafoss, it is said, distinguished himself on several occasions in the ranks of the Garde Mobile, and in reward for his services, M. Jules Favre, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has re-instated him in his former rank in Pondicherry.

THE "CAPTAIN" SUBSCRIPTION FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
His Excellency the Governor of Madras; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Madras; and others resident at Ootacamund	1,215	0	0
Sorabjee Pestonjee & Co	350	0	0
Lallkhan bin Mahomed khan	150	0	0
E. Freeborn, Esq	50	0	0
Heptoola Allybhoy & Co	25	0	0
Eduljee Cursetjee Watcha, Esq	75	0	0
Tyebjee Hebutbhoy & Co	25	0	0
Deogo Antonio da Costa, Esq	10	0	0
Peroo Mahomed, Esq	10	0	0
Dinshaw Hormusjee, Esq	10	0	0
Mahomed Ally, Esq	25	0	0
General Daly, C. B.	50	0	0
Colonel Cadell, R. E.	10	0	0
Major Kincaid	10	0	0
Dr. Beaumont	10	0	0
Lieut.-Colonel Blair	10	0	0
Captain Berkeley	10	0	0
D. Burr, Esq.	10	0	0
Major Hill	5	0	0
Rev. H. Hacon	5	0	0
W. Macgregor, Esq.	5	0	0
H. Tubb, Esq.	5	0	0
T. Allen, Esq.	5	0	0
H. Murray, Esq.	5	0	0
Dr. Williamson	5	0	0
Dr. Roberts	5	0	0
Julian Hanna, Esq	10	0	0
James Windram, Esq.	25	0	0
W. Alfred Baker, Esq	10	0	0
D. C. Boyd, Esq.	10	0	0
Major Loch	25	0	0
Captain Guerin	10	0	0
Captain Maunsell	10	0	0
Luxumon Buggajee, Esq.	6	0	0
Sergeant H. Jesson	5	0	0
Sergeant E. Stanley	3	0	0
"T. T." throug Rev. Mr. Keer	15	0	0
Mr. Serjeant Atkinson	50	0	0
Total...Rs.	2,274	0	0

N. B. For "T. D." in the last list Rs. 50 read "T. B."

L. G. HEATH, Commodore.

H. M. S. Forte, Bombay, 18th October 1870.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 19th Oct., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 17th Oct., 11 P.M.; via Turkey, 17th Oct., 2-50 P.M. America, via Russia, 18th Oct., 12-50 A.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 17th Oct., 2-6 P.M.; via Turkey, 18th Oct., 6-40 P.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

THE VICEROY IN RAJPOOTANA.

IF Lord William Bentinck, who visited Ajmere in 1830, was the only Governor-General that ever went to Rajpootana, Lord Mayo is certainly the first *Viceroy* whom the chiefs of that State have had a chance of receiving; and the occasion seems to be regarded by them as one of proportionate significance. The splendour and heartiness of the welcome afforded to the Viceroy by the chief of Bhurtpore has only been surpassed by that of the Maharajah of Jeypore, because of the latter's superior resources and opportunity. His Excellency and party were met at Morvah, beyond Bhurtpoor, about 60 miles from Jeypore, by Captain Bradford, the officiating Political Agent of the latter State, on the morning of Tuesday last, where they breakfasted; proceeding on, and arriving at their camp, about six miles from the capital, at dusk. Here they were received by a deputation of the Thakoors at daybreak on the following morning and, at a point beyond the city walls, by the Maharajah himself. Precisely at 6-30 A.M. the whole party mounted their elephants, and formed part of a procession which, swelled by various contingents by the way, was certainly much more than a mile in length before it reached the Residency, where most of the viceregal party found their quarters prepared for them. "Hardly anything," says our correspondent, "could exceed the novelty of the scene, as the cavalcade passed through the city towards its destination, along the broad streets, between lines of lofty, irregular houses, swarming with crowds of natives from pavement to roof, thick as bees on a branch, the bright colours of their holiday garments, however, outshone by the fantastic frescoes that covered every wall. The moving incidents of the scene were familiar enough, but the beauty of the city of Jeypore and its external surroundings bestowed a charm upon the whole pageant peculiarly its own. At mid-day the Viceroy received the principal officers of the State, and a little later the Maharajah himself, in private durbar at the Residency; the return visit was made in the evening at the palace, with more imposing formality. Some pig-sticking and a tiger or two were promised; but it seems improbable that even the all-sufficient penalties of a hot-weather tour—it is little less than summer yet in Rajpootana—will secure the Viceroy much respite from that daily 'grind,' whereof the presence of several determined Secretaries gives certain indication." It may interest some of our readers to know who are at Jeypore. The Viceroy's Private and Military Secretaries; Lord Lascelles and Captain de Robeck, aides de camp; Lord Naas; Dr. Barnett; Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C. S. I.; and Mr. H. Le P. Wynne, of the Foreign Department. Colonel J. C. Brooke, officiating Political Agent, Rajpootana; Major E. C. Williams, R. E., Secretary to Government in the Railway Department; Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Peile, Superintending Engineer, Rajpootana Railway; Mr. de Vere, of the Salt Department; Colonel D. M. Probyn, C. B., V. C., who is acting as Interpreter between the Viceroy and the Maharajah; Lieutenant Colonel Fraser, C. B., V. C., 11th Hussars, and Captain A. C. Tempest, of the same regiment; Captain O. J. Bradford, 39th Foot, and the military and civil officers attached to the Jeypore State. Among these, of course, is Captain Bradford, the present Political Agent, "at the bottom of everything."

The durbar at which the Maharajah of Jeypore received His Excellency the Viceroy on the evening of Wednesday last was a splendid affair. The native entertainer almost invariably outshines us in the effect of such gatherings, as much by the dimensions of his audience-hall as the true local color which long habit enables him to bestow. There was room in the spacious *barradurree* indeed on the present occasion for twice the three or four hundred chiefs and citizens of the Jeypore State assembled there; and to the features common to all such scenes were superadded, with very graceful result, a profusion of evergreens and flowers grouped in and among large marble vases and candelabras. Music, too, heightened the general effect,—the Maharajah's band, although of purely indigenous material, has been trained by a German bandmaster to a point far beyond the appreciation of the merely "savage breast." The durbar lasted more than an hour, and even then only some seventy of the two or three hundred eager aspirants for distinction were brought before the presence. On Thursday morning before daybreak, the viceregal party sallied out after pig with excellent promise of sport, but the Viceroy's usual ill-fate on such expeditions again attended him, and the pig, though swarming only a week before, had resented the pressing attentions of their trackers by leaving the neighbourhood. The party returned to the Residency at 9 A.M., only one boar having fallen to their [illegible] rection, Major Williams and Lieutenant-Colonel Peile were pursuing enquiries with regard to the best route through and past the city, to be taken by the Rajpootana Railway, the subsequent discussions with regard to which occupied some hours during the day.

The Maharajah's views have, of course, to be consulted, and he has a not unnatural objection to any intrusion upon favoured ground in his capital, and some little—and perhaps equally natural—quailing with regard to the too close neighbourhood of the army of European artisans, the pioneers of railway progress, who unless some special powers are bestowed on the Political Agents (and this is a point that will need to be seriously considered and soon, as regards all such works in native States) will be practically beyond the reach of legal jurisdiction. We are glad to hear that efforts are being made so far to determine the line to be taken by the railway, as to provide abundant work in the shape of embankments, and so forth for the population of Ajmere, who are once again threatened with scarcity, if not famine, in consequence of the sudden and early cessation of the rains. On the afternoon of Thursday, the Viceroy visited the jail and palace, the jail (under a European superintendent) being to all appearances as well organized as that of any similar institution in British territories. A few hours between daybreak and breakfast time on Friday morning were to be devoted to the tigers in the neighbourhood, who will, we hope to hear, have proved more amenable than their jungle brethren. The Maharajah had certainly done all he could, and, with a due sense of the weighty responsibility attaching to him as the Viceroy's guardian *pro tem*, had nearly built a masonry tower, with clear approaches to it, up which the nobly quarry was to have been driven to his doom, when an assurance that the Viceroy would be scandalized by such "sporting made easy" induced him to desist. On the same day, there were schools to be visited, and the foundation stone laid of a General Hospital, the advantage of which latter, though pressed upon the Maharajah for two or three years past by the European officers about him, will owe its practical recognition to Lord Mayo's visit.

We have recently seen it questioned how far the Viceroy's trip to Rajpootana can be of benefit, because the States themselves are so backward, and the visit so short. It might be asked how long Lord Mayo can be supposed to devote to any one portion of the realm, seeing how many points have to be visited, and their distance apart. The truth is that the fashion of the present trip has been very sensibly moulded to the necessities of the position. No one will deny the claim of the loyal and progressive Chief of Jeypore to the comparative monopoly of the Viceroy's presence, which has been allowed him. A week at Jeypore, and 48 hours among the remaining chiefs, fairly expresses the importance and desert of that one State, in relation to all the rest. Jeypore is singularly fortunate in the presence of a Political Resident of conspicuous zeal and sagacity, and of three or four British officers attached to its administration, such as perhaps no other State in India possesses; the Agent for all Rajpootana is there also. And not only has Lord Mayo's presence stimulated the advancement of many schemes of internal improvement, but apprised the surrounding chiefs, in terms too impressive to be altogether disregarded, that only by their conduct will they be estimated.—*Pioneer.*

HEREDITARY DRUNKENNESS.—We have heard a good deal of hereditary diseases and hereditary talents lately, but a physician has now come forward in a work called "A Physician's Problems," to prove that drunkenness also is hereditary. He says—"The offspring of the confirmed drunkard, rich or poor, will inherit either the original vice or some of its countless protean transformations. The external aspect may in one case be less revolting and coarse than the other, but none, as a rule, can escape the inevitable law, written in the most hidden recesses of our nature, in accordance with which the children do suffer for the sins of the parents, and even at the third and fourth generation the taint is hardly wiped away, save by the extinction of line or family. For the disease which leads to these sad consequences there is but one cure—total and entire restraint, so as to prevent for a long period any possibility of indulgence in the depraved tastes and habits; even this is too often unsuccessful. For a time, under this enforced discipline, a cure seems to be effected; but when the subject of it is liberated, he too often takes unto him seven other devils, and the state of that man is worse than at the first. It would, I think, be waste of time merely to point out very obvious practical deductions from the foregoing conclusions, and the duties which a due recognition of their truth entails both upon individuals and upon society at large. I have entered thus at length into the subject of intoxication as affecting after-generations, intending it as a typical illustration of the mode in which all vices affect progressive human welfare, and because I believe that the use of intoxicating drinks, in what is called moderation is a fearfully growing evil in our country. With regard to other vices, I must only briefly observe that whatever has a tendency to lower the physical, intellectual, or moral tone of the parent, has a tendency, seldom lost, to exert a disastrous influence over the future well-being of the child. Let the source of degeneration be what it may the offspring will inherit a body or mind bearing traces of imperfect fitness of balance which sooner or later will assert its presence and power."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By British Indian Cable.

LONDON, 18TH OCTOBER, 4-5 P.M.

4,000 prisoners and 132 guns were captured at Soissons. The capitulation of Soissons gives the Germans the second railway to Paris.

The aide-de-camp from Marshal Bazaine has gone to Versailles to negotiate for the capitulation of Metz.

It is rumoured that peace negotiations are in progress, the basis being the cession of Alsace and Luxembourg to Germany.

M. Gambetta has gone to visit the army in the Vosges Department, and is expected to return to Tours in three days.

General Bourbaki has been appointed to command the army in the north.

LONDON, 18TH OCTOBER, 2-35 P.M.

The aide-de camp from Marshal Bazaine has had two interviews with Count Bismarck.

The army of the Loire is daily receiving reinforcements.

The Prussians have destroyed the railway bridge at Beaugancy, and afterwards crossed the Loire at different points.

The Official Journal of Paris gives full particulars of the brilliant sortie made on the 13th at Bagneux.

LONDON, 18TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firmer. Fair Dhollera fully 6½d.

In the Manchester Market business is checked by holders asking advanced prices.

7 lbs. Shirtings 7s. 9d.

8¼ ,, ,, 9s. 3d.

40's Mule Twist 1s.

Consols 92½.

Rentes 53¾, Lyons prices.

The Homeward Bombay Mail sent via Brindisi was delivered in London to-day, but the Marseilles mails are overdue. Arrivals from Bombay, St. Fillans and Kennyon.

THAT MRS. RAMSBOTHAM AGAIN!

MRS. RAMSBOTHAM is horrified to find no signs of inimical derangement being entered into between France and Prussia. She thinks that after the bottles and sneezes which have sprinkled the land with Goa they might sound a truth and during a hemistich settle for a lasting enmity, instead of firing Torepeters and mytralouses into each other to the music of the spears, and the dissolution and devilstaking of the fair land. She cannot contain her colour when she thinks of bouleverse and changehilleasy being dragged into fructifications, and Funkingblue and Veersails in the hands of the Prussians. She hears some of the latter have marched against lions and we understand her to say (with a bad cold in her head) that she hopes they will never "cub" again, but that it may prove the grief of the inveigler of France. She wishes to know, now that the Emperor has been made to advocate and the Professional Government has proclaimed a red public, why "All sauce" and "low Ryan" cant be given up, and peace reclaimed. Let each give a gallant tea, and the other partake of it, that whoever goes to war first forfeits his boil and then enter into heavy reconnaissances to keep the peace before a Jesters the same as is done by private purses.

RAMDASS ON THE POETS.

REVERING SIR,—Son is coming public character, to himself now, and lecture, to the young man's Ansteyastute to Ramjeepore, wherefore am copying lectures of English poets "lather at em & forbeatem," to hoping worthy your constant paper. Son is say, Representative men is used up, and no pleasure to go to the Public, therefore, high inspirations to instruction his country mans, and let world see to his few of English poet same as Mr. McSmuller do to Hindoo writers. Not all poets can know but fewly only, and leave to the Peers plowmans visit, and Gammon Gurduns needle, for few is read, and fewlier understanding. Lastly moreover is conclusion to the future Sir you kindly favoring will write it short History of England to keep practice to himself, and young mens associations which humbly submitting remains—Yours faithfully, RAMDASS.

Postage too heavy for frequent indulgence.

CHAUCER.

Middle first of England great poet, live in fame Jeffries Chaucer, marrying to lady from Bath, and himself pilgrim of Archbishop Canterbury who bury Thomas A. Buckett (also allude to by Dickens at Bleak house) murdered by Redcoming, but not enforcing Penal Code to those days, whereby monarch very sorry, and beating himself, and other ruffians, do penance for the shine at the halter, and sweetly Chaucer make gentle poems, (and wag also), with Canterbury tails, English and spelling is very bad of the old times, and hard if not intelligent to Hindoo scholars, but quite so much, truly understand, as any the other English poet. Not too decently, but poor mind not regard it, when fun make it too misbehaved for blushing. Not quitely first English poet. Poetry first come in 7 Sentries to England by A,d——ass Abbot to Mamsbelly. This poet turn to ambassador, but embrace Wigglelip who expose him to prosecution by the Wholly church. His dictionary quite Absolute to the present time but other poet Dryden make him translate to more moderns.

SPENSER.

Andaman Spenser nextly take it our subject author to "Furry Quean" and Poet lowriot living to time of "Great Queau Best" to whom oftenly flattening. This time of Lizardbeatin age and mustard minds call memory to 'Spinage a maiden" evasion and unhappy fat of Marry off Scotland, without a head, and friends too "gone, falling into clutch of arrival finish bright early life by a block head, who ax her without fever or infection—Spenser author too of short great coat and some pustular idols with epitheliums. This poem of ancient shiverlie, in oligarchy, often presenting his Riled mistress in pleasing form, under veil cymbals. Write Shiphard Cullender and Secretary to viceroy wherefore jaghire to Cork not too far from Mayo, then mutiny in Ireland and flea to England where employed dyeing in end of sixteen Sentries serve time for for pension, which great, for Queanly pleasure much to him, and good time server. Hardly to understand but sweetly rhymester, give plain name to improper many things but not displease it to great Ranee for though flattening her booty. Eliza great ruler, but only plain woman and make the swear badly.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 19th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 31 cents.

CARWAR, 19th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light south, thermometer 77, barometer 29·94, rainfall 9 inches 2 cents.

CANNANORE, 19th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 78.

TUTICORIN, 19th Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-east, thermometer 83, barometer 29·87.

MANGALORE, 19th Oct., 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 80.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE—19TH OCT. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 18th Oct., 6-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 55 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 18th Oct., 6-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 18th Oct., 9 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 54 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 18th to 9 P.M. of the 19th Oct., is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	0	29	0	1
,, Calcutta	2	24	0	11
,, Madras	1	37	0	19
,, Galle	2	18	0	25

ADMINISTRATION OF THE AKULKOTE STATE.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT DATED 15TH OCTOBER 1870, ON THE REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF AKULKOTE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THAT STATE FOR THE PAST YEAR.

RESOLUTION.—This is an interesting report and furnishes ample evidence of the care and ability with which the affairs of the Akulkote State have been administered during the past official year.

An exception however to the generally favourable character of the administration is presented by the large number of civil suits remaining undisposed of (502 by 479 equal to 981) at the close of the year of report. The Political Superintendent should be requested to report what steps he has taken to clear off the arrears.

The result of the introduction of the Revenue Survey into the Akulkote districts has been very satisfactory as shown in the increase of the land revenue of the State of Rs. 40,789-10-6 over the collections from the same source, of the year 1868-69. The Political Superintendent is of opinion, however, that the revised rates of assessment have been fixed too low, and hopes that the rates which have been introduced experimentally for one year may not be sanctioned for the full period of thirty years, as recommended by the Acting Survey Superintendent, but that the period of fifteen years originally proposed by Mr. Havelock may be adhered to. On this important point His Excellency in Council would be glad to be favoured with the opinion of the Survey Commissioner, Northern Division, to whom Extract paragraphs 33, 35 and 39 of the report may accordingly be forwarded.

His Excellency in Council is glad to notice that the subject of the reorganization of the Police of Akulkote is engaging the Political Superintendent's attention. A further report on this subject will be awaited.

The death of His Highness Malojee Rao Bhosley, since the present report was submitted, will enable the Political Superintendent to take steps for the abolition of the system of forced labour and other exactions described in paragraphs 55 to 58.

Copy of the report should be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

BOMBAY.

WHILE we sympathise with "J. M.," we cannot publish his letter, because it would be a contempt of Court.

MR. BOMANJEE EDULJEE MODY, of the Bombay University, has been confirmed in his appointment as Sub-Assistant Settlement Officer, N. D.

SOOVERNDOORG.—The fall of rain in Sooverndoorg, in the Rutnagheri collectorate, up to 30th September, amounted to 106 inches and 15 cents.

THE SHIP DIRIGO, 684 tons, Captain H. Staples, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 2,964½ bales of cotton, 353 bales of wool, 356¾ cwts. of linseed, and 419 cwts. galls.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—The Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court disposed of a large number of cases last month, and the fines inflicted therein amounted to Rs. 1,708-8-0.

A DESERTER ARRESTED.—On Tuesday Mr. Inspector Crumney arrested a man named Edward Hotchkin, lately employed in the P. W. Department, and a deserter from H. M.'s 55th Regiment. He had been handed over to the officer commanding at Colaba by order of the Brigade Major.

THE Head Quarters of the 6th Brigade Royal Artillery go from Mhow to Bombay. The D and E Batteries, which were to have left for Kirkee on the 1st November, have had their march postponed on account of the rain having made the roads between Mhow and Khundwa heavy and full of ruts, and so bad for marching.

SERIOUS ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, John Sullivan and Henry Curtis, seamen, were charged before Mr. Showell with committing an aggravated assault upon another sailor named Francis Healy. It appears that about a week ago complainant met the defendants at a house in Duncan Road. Curtis commenced the assault and nearly kicked the complainant's eye out, while Sullivan kicked and beat him. Complainant raised an alarm, and a policeman came to the spot, who took him to a European constable, and the latter sent him to the European General Hospital. Complainant produced to the Court his clothes, which were torn and covered with blood. The magistrate convicted the defendants and fined them Rs. 25 each, with the alternative of three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FALL OF RAIN recorded at the several valleys in the Tanna Collectorate, as registered by Crosley's Self-registering Rain Gauges, under the supervision of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, Water Works Department, Bombay:—

Gauge fixed	25th	July	Vehar	17·27	up to 15th Oct.
Do	1st	,,	Toolsee	42·90	,, ,,
Do	4th	,,	Sonthalee	46·18	17th ,,
Do	8th	,,	Lakewlee	46·30	4th ,,
Do	3rd	,,	Kamon	49·13	16th ,,
Do	6th	,,	Agayee	48·32	20th Aug.
Do	6th	,,	Khamballa	68·09	3rd Oct.
Do	8th	,,	Koodus	44·70	18th ,,
Do	4th	,,	Andgaon	59·99	3rd ,,
Do	5th	,,	Doogud	57·10	,, ,,
Do	27th	,,	Yeoor	23·60	,, ,,

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

THE annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Cricket Club was held in their tent on Tuesday evening. The secretary read his annual report, showing a tidy balance on hand. There had been few matches played last season, and so there had not been many new members added to the roll; but the committee hope the next will be a more successful season, alike as to the number of matches, the addition of members, and general practice of the Club. Mr. Cameron, we should mention, was appointed secretary in place of Mr. Dodds, who had resigned, and the committee was re-elected.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

(REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 30TH SEPT.)

DHARWAR.—Rain fell moderately. All the crops were in good condition except rice, which was withering for want of rain in a few places. The state of public health was reported to be good.

RUTNAGIRI.—In consequence of the heavy fall of rain during the fortnight, the crops which were ripe suffered to a slight extent. The late crops, however, were in a good state. The reaping of early crops is in progress. Small-pox and cattle disease prevailed in almost all the talookas of the collectorate.

SHOLAPOOR.—The weather was good. In some places the crops were doing well; while in others where there had been an excessive fall of rain their condition was not so favorable. The state of public health was good, with the exception of Kurmalla, where fever and cattle disease prevailed to some extent.

BELGAUM.—During the fortnight under report there was a good fall of rain throughout the collectorate, with the exception of Purusgur, where it was partial. It proved highly beneficial to the standing crops and the sowing of the rubbee. The sowing of cotton, wheat, gram, and other crops had commenced in all quarters. The state of public health was good, with the exception of Chikoree and Gokak, where cholera slightly prevailed. Fever continued to a slight extent in Beedee.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RAINFALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 17TH OCTOBER, 1870.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 10th October, to 9 A.M. Monday, 17th October 1870.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the Week. Month of October 1870. Mon.	Tues. 11.	Wed. 12.	Thur. 13.	Fri. 14.	Sat. 15.	Sun. 16.	Total for the week.	Total Fall of rain from 1st January 1870.
Phases of the Moon.									
Observatory Colaba Fort.	·03	...	...	1·49	...	·01	..	1·53	65·87
Elphinstone Circle Garden. Gauge No. I	...	...	...	·15	·05	...	...	·20	71·57
,, No. II	...	...	...	·13	·05	...	...	·18	71·52
,, No. III	...	...	...	·14	·05	...	..	·19	71·34½
Fort George, E. G. H.	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Esplanade, Hos. 21st Regt. N. I.	...	...	...	·20	·05	...	...	·25	74·59
Byculla, J. J. H.	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight, and in that from the J. J. Hospital, from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

† No returns.

A CURIOUS CASE OF CHEATING.

ON Tuesday a Parsee named Nusserwanjee Pallonjee appeared in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee and laid the following information:—I am a complainant in a certain case now pending in the third Magistrate's court against one Oomajee Ookerda, Babajee Bayajee and Rama, adjourned to Monday the 31st instant, wherein I have charged the prisoners, the first two with cheating me and thereby inducing me to deliver to them the sum of Rs. 685, and the other two with abetting the said offence of cheating. The circumstances of the case are briefly these. The said Oomajee represented to me that a relative of his, prisoner Babajee, had discovered a certain treasure at Cullian, containing some old silver coin. They offered to sell it to me and I agreed to purchase the same. Subsequently on the 15th inst. Oomajee and Babajee delivered to me the coin as agreed to, 1,000 in number. This coin I afterwards found to have been made of lead, &c., and not of silver as represented to me. The aforesaid four accused are now in custody, and from further information I have received, I have reason to believe that one Pandoo Jussoba, a goldsmith, made this coin for defendants with the knowledge that they would be used to cheat people. I therefore charge Pandoo Jussoba also with abetting Oomajee and Babajee in the commission of the offence of cheating. He is now keeping out of the way to avoid being taken up by the police, and my information even goes so far that he has absconded from Bombay and is now at Poona. I therefore pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension. I also pray that the Court may be pleased to issue a warrant for searching the dwelling place of Pandoo Jussoba in Bombay as well as at Poona, for implements, &c., for manufacturing the said coin.

The Magistrate granted the application.

COIN SCRAPING.

YESTERDAY at the Girgaum Police Court, Oomer Mahomed, a banker, was charged with having in his possession on the 30th ult. five genuine rupees, the weight of which had been fraudulently or dishonestly diminished.

Mr. Peile, public prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Hurryshunker Balkrishna defended the accused.

Shaik Cassum Abdool Rehmon said—I am a police havildar, and do duty in the C. division. On the 30th ult. I saw the prisoner at the shop of one Jan Mahomed in Goolalwady. The latter showed me these two rupees and said, "See, these are false rupees." He pointed to the prisoner as the man who had given them to him. I asked prisoner from where he got the rupees. He replied, "They are mine." He said he was a hawker of cologne water, peppermint, &c., that he got two rupees from one man for a dozen bottles of cologne, two from another for a dozen bottles of peppermint, and a rupee from a third man for oil sold to him I then searched him and found on him these two rupees and copper change of the value of one rupee. He said he would point out the man. A man named Permanund Petamber came up and said he gave the prisoner copper change for one rupee. We went to Permanund's shop on the Erskine Road. Permanund took out a rupee and said "The prisoner gave me this rupee; it must be false." We then went to the shop of a goldsmith in Jamblee Mohla. The goldsmith weighed the five rupees and found their collective weight to be ten annas less than five tolas. Prisoner was placed before Mr. Superintendent Brown. He told Mr. Brown that he got the rupees from a man to whom he had sold three dozen bottles of cologne.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

A PRIEST CHARGED WITH COINING.

AT the Fort Police Court on Tuesday Laljee Jairam was charged before the Chief Magistrate with counterfeiting the Queen's coin; and Juswijai Hunswijai, a Hindoo priest, with aiding and abetting in the offence; and both prisoners with possessing instruments for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.

Mr. Peile, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution; Mr. Khunderao Moroji and Mr. Ghandhibhoy Jehanghier defended the first and second prisoners, respectively.

Choneelal Bhugwandas said—I am a candidate to be an attorney's clerk and live at Bhugwara. I know prisoner No. 1 Laljee Jairam. I have known him for a month. I know prisoner No. 2 Juswijai Hunswijai. I have known him for the last three years. I have been in the habit of going to his house in Pydhonee Road to teach his son. Prisoner Juswijai is a priest. Prisoner Laljee was in the habit of coming to the house of prisoner No. 2 for medicine. I saw both prisoners in the house of prisoner No. 2 about twenty days ago. Prisoner Laljee said to me, "Why do you come here?" I did not answer. No. 2 inteposed and said of me, "This is the man of my house." I remained in the room with them both. No. 1 was making fire in a *sigree* (now before the Court), but before that I saw him mixing up earth and honey on this brass dish. When these two iron moulds (produced in Court) were placed on the dish, filled with honey and earth, and hammered with this hammer, prisoner No. 1 ordered prisoner No. 2 to bring an (Australian) guinea (sovereign) from a shroff. Prisoner No. 2 brought a sovereign which I saw. It was of a yellow colour. He gave it to No. 1, who then put it into the mould, after which Gungaram ordered these files (produced in Court) to be brought. Prisoner No. 2 brought them. The files were put on the *sigree* and the mould on the top of the files. Afterwards prisoner No. 2, at the request of No. 1, brought this nail, which No. 1 stirred up the fire in the *sigree*. Prisoner No. 1 then ordered prisoner No. 2 to bring him one tola of gold. I saw No. 2 bringing him gold. No. 1 put the gold into the crucible and then put some material like this (produced in Court) into the crucible. He produced some powder out of his handkerchief as the gold was melted, put that into the crucible, and then poured the contents of the crucible into this mould. Then he opened the mould where there was a black coin. He applied black sand to it, put it into the fire, took it out, brought a file like this with which he filed the coin. No. 2 at the request of No. 1 brought a touchstone (before the Court) upon which No. 1 seemed to me to rub a coin; what coin I don't know. When prisoner No. 2 had gone for the touchstone prisoner No. 1 asked me to fetch bricks. I left the room and brought the bricks. When I returned the prisoner No. 2 was not there. He came in soon after with the touchstone. Prisoner No. 1 rubbed a coin on the touchstone. It was exactly like that now shown to me. No. 1 showed to prisoner No. 2 signs of gold on the touchstone. It was exactly like that now shown to me, and said to him, "Go and sell it," meaning the coin. Prisoner No. 2 then left the house. I was there when he came back. He brought Rs. 10-8 saying he got them from a shroff for that coin. Prisoner No. 1 said to No. 2, "Would he like to bring any more gold, because I have more powder in my pocket, but if you don't bring gold I must go to my country." Prisoner No. 2 was afraid, and prisoner No. 1 said, "Don' be afraid of Government as I have made many rupees." Thereupon the second prisoner gave No. 1 one hundred tolas of gold. He went out for this and brought it in. When prisoner No. 1 got the gold I saw him with lead in his possession, which, being weighed by him, weighed 125 tolas. No. 1 then called for a pan, when prisoner No. 2 produced this. The lead and gold and then powder were put into it. No. 1 had the powder in his handkerchief. I think it was powder like this. All were melted in two or three minutes. After the pan was put on the fire, prisoner No. 1 asked No. 2 to bring a larger iron spoon, which No. 2 did; and stirring the contents of the pan, poured the contents into an earthen mould, and three ingots were produced like these two before the Court. Then prisoner No. 1 sent first prisoner No. 2, then me, for water. When we returned, No. 1 said to No. 2, "Maharaj, I am going to bring some instruments for coining." Then prisoner No. 1 went away. This was about 3 P.M. of the day. I left at 4 by desire of the Maharaj to search for No. 1. I went to the Fort in search of him, prisoner No. 2 having said that he lived there. I searched for two days but did not find him. I found prisoner No. 1 on Saturday the 15th inst. at Bhoewada. I caught him by the hand and [illegible] him, "Why don't you come to the Maharaj (meaning prisoner No. 2.) He took me by the hand and said "Come with me." He said to me, "I could not come to the Maharaj's because I was charged with wrong coining at Tanna." He assaulted me, when two sepoys coming up he gave me in charge for having with others robbed him of two ten rupee notes. I gave the sepoys some information, upon which prisoner No. 1 as well as I were taken into custody. I afterwards pointed out to the police the room where the melting was done. I went with Inspector Smith, P. C. 94 C., and two others, whom I do not see or cannot recognise. No. 2 was there. A search was made. Prisoner No. 2 and I pointed out the exhibits (instruments) now in Court. Prisoner No. 2 said that No. 1 had cheated him (No. 2.) Prisoner No. 1 was not present.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry till Friday next. The second prisoner was admitted to bail in his own recognizence in Rs. 5,000 and one surety in Rs. 5,000; a deposit of two title-deeds being taken from Fuckeer Mahomed Ibrahimjee.

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PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

THE following passengers left Madras on the 14th instant by the P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship Surat:—

From Madras for Southampton—Mrs Greenlaw, child and 2 infants, and East Indian female servant, J W Bayes, Esq. and Mrs Bayes, Captain and Mrs Cox, infant, and native servant Captain and Mrs Hutchins, Colonel White, Major W S and Mrs Drever, child, two infants, one European and one native servant.

POLICE CASES.

BREACH OF LIQUOR LICENSE.—Pestonjee Rustomjee, a liquor shop keeper, was yesterday charged before Mr. Showell with a breach of certain conditions of his license. He admitted the offence, and was fined twenty rupees.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Twelve retail dealers were yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with having in their possession false weights without any satisfactory excuse. They admitted the offence, and were each fined in sums varying from eight to thirty rupees.—At the Girgaum Police Court four men were charged with a similar offence, and were each sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20, or, in default, to undergo fifteen days' imprisonment.

ANSWER TO "GRIP."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I think "Grip" will find the roads, by which he will have to pass in visiting the Caves of Ellora and Ajunta, quite as passable now as they usually are. For, except the road from Nandgaum to Ellora, they are never deserving of commendation. Nor need fever be feared, except for one who should be so foolhardy as to sleep in the Ajunta Caves at this season. If "Grip" is liable to attacks he ought to return to Fardapur early before the evening sets in.—Yours, &c., B.

Bombay, 19th October.

THE STRANGER'S HOME AND SAILOR'S HOME.

WE have been requested to publish the following correspondence:—

Sailor's Home, Bombay, 18th October 1870.

From the Superintendent, Sailor's Home.

To M. McCarthy, Esq., Superintendent, Stranger's Home.

DEAR SIR,—In your official report to the Honorary Secretary, "Stranger's Friend Association," published in this day's *Gazette*, you write—"It appears that when an inmate of the Sailor's Home is without further means to pay for his board he is expelled instantly." As this is not true, it is a pity that you did not verify the statements made to you before reporting officially what you term an "evil which should be strongly represented."

I have therefore to request the favour of your furnishing me with the names of the men who say (or said) they were turned out of the Sailor's Home, *as soon as they were unable to pay for their board.*

Trusting you will assist me in my endeavours to clear this matter up, I am, &c.,

(Signed.) H. H. AVRON,
Superintendent, "Sailor's Home."

Stranger's Friend Society, Bombay, 19th Oct. 1870.

To H. H. AVRON, Esq., Superintendent, Sailor's Home.

DEAR SIR,—In acknowledging your letter No. 40 of yesterday's date, I beg to state that all admissions to destitute seamen during the past four years into this institution were entirely owing to their representations to the effect that only those who paid were received into the Sailor's Home, and this Mr. Gordon, the late Honorary Secretary, also believed to be the case, otherwise it is not likely that we should have burthened ourselves unnecessarily.

I may also mention that the Commissioner of Police is (in my opinion) equally impressed with the idea that only paying men are admitted into the Sailor's Home; and this, I doubt not, he will be good enough to admit if essential. Under these circumstances, I inserted the quotation adverted to in yours under reply, and that solely in hopes that some provision might be made in favour of these poor men, and thereby relieve this institution from the cost of their maintenance.

Taking into consideration that my report handed in, in June last, was in connection with the year previous, I regret my inability to furnish the information requested in the second para of your communication. I have, however, much pleasure in handing you, herewith copies of statements made by men recently admitted.—I remain, &c.,

M. McCARTHY,
Superintendent.

To the Superintendent, Stranger's Home.

In reference to the report that no one is turned out of the Sailor's Home, I beg to state that I went there on the Friday evening and paid a week's board, and on the following Friday morning the Superintendent sent for me and said my time was up, and that I must go at once.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 18th October 1870. LUKE P. ROYSTON,

We, the undermentioned, have been in the "Sailor's Home" for some time and paid our way. In consequence of our money being done, we are compelled to leave and seek refuge in the "Stranger's Home."

JAMES WRIGHT, Cook.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Steward.
CHARLES E. RAYMOND, Seaman.

Bombay, 18th October 1870.

I have been in the "Sailor's Home" a fortnight or so, and paid my way, and when my money was done I was compelled to leave and seek a refuge in the "Stranger's Home."

(Sd.) E. C. EWELL, Cook,
Late Lady Rowena.

Bombay, 18th October 1870.

SIR,—I went to the Sailor's Home and asked for permission to remain there. The Superintendent could not permit it as I had no money to pay for a weeks' board in advance.

May I beg to remain in the "Stranger's Home" for a few days, as I have no place to go.—I am, &c.

(Sd.) THOMAS BROWN, Sailmaker.

THE WORKING OF THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT IN BOMBAY.

REPORT FROM W. F. KNAPP, ESQ., SUPERINTENDENT CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT, BOMBAY, TO THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER, DATED BOMBAY, 11TH OCT. 1870.

I HAVE the honour to forward through you, for the information of Government and the Bench of Justices of Bombay, a report on the working of the Contagious Diseases Act from the 1st of May to the 30th of September 1870.

1. The scheme prepared on 23rd March, for the administration of the Act, met with the entire approval of Government, April 6th; who directed that it should come into operation on May 1st, but owing to unavoidable delay in converting a house which had been used as an hotel, into a hospital, and procuring the requisite furniture, water supply and gas, some days elapsed, and the registration of prostitutes commenced on the 18th.

2. For the purpose of registration and examination, the Island has been divided into six districts, placed under the immediate superintendence of a medical inspector. The extent of these has been decided according to the supposed number of prostitutes inhabiting them, in order to give to each medical officer, as nearly as possible, the same amount of work. Each district includes many wards, the limits of which are identical with those of the Health Department of the Municipality. The original classification had to be modified somewhat. Dhoby Talao was placed under the Colaba district and Oomber Khadee with Mazagon.

[illegible] It is of course to be expected that the difficulties [illegible] introducing an Act of this kind amongst the natives are excessive and various. It was unanimously agreed that we should dispense with the police as much as possible, and trust that in time the women would become amenable to the various restrictions imposed upon them. But during the last four months, the greatest trouble has been caused to me and my subordinate officers, by the very irregular way in which they have obeyed the different rules under the Act. During May, the women not knowing that the burden of proving them to be prostitutes rested with the police, and knowing well their own profession, came forward readily and registered themselves; so that at the end of May, 886 natives and 64 Europeans and Armenians were registered. But on the introduction of the Act, something like a panic took place; the reports current in the bazaar, were of the most ridiculous kind, they thought that instruments of a diabolical nature had been invented for them and that they would be subjected to every outrage and indignity. Many fled to Bassein, Tanna, and the neighbouring towns, and there was much lamentation on the part of the brothel keepers and the landlords of small challs. After great difficulty, I succeeded in procuring six examination offices, situated within easy walking distance of most of the great centres of prostitution, and for a time, the women finding they met with kindness and a strict regard to privacy, attended regularly. Then some ceased to come, then others, and finding that the nature of their punishment was so slight, they absented themselves more than ever. But a batch of offenders having been fined by the Magistrate, put a stop to a great extent to this practice. During June, 488 native and 15 Europeans were registered; total number for the two months 1,453. The women now began to discover that it was most difficult for us to prove them prostitutes, and consequently came forward more reluctantly. It was useless my prosecuting after the experience of a case tried before a Magistrate here. I had, consequently, to wait until actual connection for money could be proved by the man who had visited a woman, and as this kind of evidence is generally impossible to obtain, it follows that many women escape registration.

4. In July 92 natives and 15 Europeans and Armenians, in August 86 natives and 6 Europeans, and in September, 52 natives and 1 European were registered: total up to the end of the month, 1,699.

5. On the first introduction of the Act, there was great consternation amongst a certain class of women who are called Naikens, or hereditary prostitutes; they feared that as they belonged to the prostitute caste, they would all have to come under the rules of the Act. It was pointed out to me, however, that many were women of undoubted virtue and respectability, who merely gained their living by singing at the parties of the native gentry, and that it would be very harsh to cause them to register because they belonged to this caste. I determined, therefore, that those who could show they gained their living in the manner above stated would be exempted, whilst those who combined prostitution with dancing and singing, would be compelled to register.

6. The following table will show at a glance the progress of registration:—

	Natives.	Europeans.	
May	886	64	
June	488	15	
July	92	9	
August	86	6	
September	52	1	
	1604	95	1699

7. By turning to the Lock Hospital returns, it will be seen that on the first introduction of the Act, very many of the women were diseased and some very extensively. In May and June, 169 were admitted, out of a total registered number of 1,453. In July, 76. In August, 54, whilst during September the new admissions fell to 39, and this when more prostitutes were on the register. I think this proves conclusively that disease amongst this class may be very considerably diminished, and should the Government of India determine to alter the Act, so as to meet those defects which I have already pointed out in the report I lately forwarded to you, I feel certain that venereal diseases may be reduced to a minimum. This is very clearly shown in the case of the Europeans and Armenians who have all been registered and regularly under observation. Up to the end of June, 79 were registered and 13 were admitted to hospital. To the end of September, 95 were registered but only 3 were in hospital, and two of these were new arrivals in Bombay, one from Alexandria, the other from Calcutta. One of them was discharged cured on the 1st, and the other on the 17th.

8. The following table taken from the Lock Hospital returns, shows the number treated during the four months ending September—

	May	June	July	August	Sept.
Natives	25	154	119	131	116
Europeans and Armenians	10	13	6	6	3
Remained	0	33	125	137	119
Admitted	35	134	76	54	39
Discharged	2	42	62	71	37
Died	0	0	2	1	2

9. It will be seen that altogether 338 women have been treated in hospital; 205 discharged cured, 9 absconded, of whom 6 were discovered in their places of hiding and brought back; 5 died. Three were suffering from a very bad form of syphilis, and one had dropsy as well. The fourth was admitted with a frightful amount of disease both local and constitutionally, and sank after 20 days' residence in hospital. The state of the fifth is almost indescribable. It appeared she had been lying in a chawl in one of the lowest quarters in Camattipoora for six weeks; and hearing of the Lock Hospital was carried there. But when she presented herself she was a living mass of corruption; syphilis of a most fearful type had destroyed a great portion of her body, and she rapidly died in six days.

10. The prosecutions under the Act have been entirely conducted by myself with the exception of six which were instituted by the Solicitor to Government. The collection of evidence and conducting the cases has taken up a vast amount of time, as, on one occasion, I was daily for a week in the Police Court and very often for four hours daily. Should the same number occur during the next months, it will be necessary to apply to the Police Commissioner to depute an officer to assist me, as the time taken up thus prevents my bestowing as much attention on other points of administration as I could wish.

11. I would take the present opportunity of remarking that I am much indebted to Dr. Rustomjee Nadurshaw, Medical Inspector of Colaba District, for the able assistance he has given me in conducting the prosecutions. 29 persons have been brought before the Magistrates, their offences being chiefly for not being registered, for refusing to attend the examination offices, and for leaving the hospital without permission.

12. The annexed table will show the cases and punishment—

Register No.	Office.	Punishment.
	Breach of Rule 14, Section 11.	
21	Ditto	Fine Rs 50 and 14 days' imprisonment
25	Ditto	2 days' imprisonment
27	Ditto	Ditto
37	Ditto	Ditto
60	Ditto	Ditto
98	Ditto	Ditto
129	Ditto	Fine Rs 50 and 14 days' imprisonment
134	Ditto	Fine Rs 50
135	Ditto	Fine Rs 50
148	Ditto	Fine Rs 50 and 14 days' imprisonment
155	Ditto	2 days imprisonment
156	Ditto	Ditto
158	Ditto	Ditto
162	Ditto	Ditto
171	Ditto	Ditto
172	Ditto	Ditto
	Breach of Rules 6 & 7, Section 4.	
207	Ditto	Warned by Magistrate. Punishment was not asked for
213	Ditto	Fine Rs 50 and 15 days' imprisonment
214	Ditto	Ditto
—	Ditto	Case dismissed by the Magistrate
211	Ditto	Fine Rs 1
	Breach of Rule 24, Section 4.	
26	Ditto	Warned and discharged
	Breach of Rule 31, Section 8.	
	Ditto	Fine Rs 50
	Breach of Rule 14, Section 11.	
20	Ditto	2 days' imprisonment
4	Ditto	Fine Rs 50
	Rule 12, Section 7.	
123	Ditto	Case dismissed
137	Ditto	Fine Rs 25

13. In my next quarterly report, I propose describing the nature of diseases from which the patients have been suffering; a careful account of which has been invariably kept. I will also send a financial statement, which I am unable to do now, on account of several items remaining unsettled. You will, however, be glad to hear that notwithstanding one heavy bill for about Rs. 4,000, which had to be included in current expenditure, for bedding and clothing, the expenses of working the Act have been much under the estimate.

14. It would be useless to recapitulate the evils in the existing law, and the measures which I trust may be adopted for their removal. You are already aware, from a perusal of my report, and from the minute of His Honour Sir William Grey, that the difficulties met with in Bombay are almost identical with those of Calcutta. It should be remembered that in almost all civilized countries, a Contagious Diseases Act has been instituted, and America even has followed the example of other nations by instituting an Act of such a rigorous nature, that many people here, and in England, would think it impossible to attempt to carry out an Act of such a stringent nature. Of course great consideration must be taken for the habits and customs of the people for whom we are legislating, and therefore, I trust, sir, you will advocate the mild remedies I suggested recently. But one prosecution has been instituted against this department, and the sepoy was sentenced to 7 days' rigorous imprisonment without the option of a fine. The witnesses were all prejudiced against the defendant, and were also persons of no character whatever. I have since been informed that the case was trumped up, out of revenge, as I stated at the time before the Magistrate. But I have refrained from taking any further steps about it.

15. It will be seen that the entire work of registration has been done by this department. In Calcutta it has been carried on by the Police Commissioner who has also conducted the prosecutions. So many registrations have not been effected here as in Calcutta, the police agency employed here being only nominal. At the same time, there have been very few complaints against the working of the Act; and I do not think we can expect to bring a vast number of women under its operations at once, without the danger of causing some injustice and discontent.

INDIAN ITEMS.

MILITARY INSUBORDINATION.

A TROOPER belonging to the Viceroy's Body Guard stationed at Ballygunge on Tuesday last week, attempted to take the life of his superior officer, a Subadar, by means of a sword. It appears that both the subadar and the trooper were not long ago stationed at Dehra Dhoon, and while there some offence was given by the former to the latter, which brought about a spirit of ill-feeling between them.

MR. HAYWARD'S DEATH.

WE are afraid that the death of Mr. Hayward is, in spite of reassuring announcements, attributed by the public (and we have received several communications on the subject) to treachery, rather than the supposed avarice of the Yassin people. We are anxiously waiting for further particulars, but it is certainly singular that all the declared enemies of Kashmir should disappear by accidents of a more or less mysterious nature.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

PRIZES TO ENGINE DRIVERS.

A CALCUTTA contemporary states that the Board of Agency of the East Indian Railway Company have awarded several prizes to the successful drivers of the Locomotive Department, for efficiency and good conduct, as an encouragement to the rising staff of drivers; viz., 4 prizes to Howrah division—2 drivers at Rs. 150 each and two at Rs. 100 each; 3 prizes to the Raneegunge division at Rs. 100 each. Similar prizes are awarded to Rampore-haut, Sahebgunge, Jamalpore, Dinapore, Buxar, Mogul Serai, Allahabad, and also all the engine-changing stations on the upper division of the line.

NOT DEAD YET.

THE *Mofussilite* publishes the following letter from Mussoorie:—

"Seeing in your paper, which I received on Sunday, a report likely to cause the friends of the gentleman who fell down the Khud anxiety, I beg to state, as his medical attendant, that he is progressing most favourably; his life is in no danger, he having quite recovered from the great nervous shock; and I have every reason to hope that, by Christmas time, he will be walking on his own legs, very little or none the worse for his terrible accident.—W. R. AMESBURY, Surgeon, in medical charge, Mussoorie."

THE LATEST ANTIDOTE TO COBRA POISON.

AN account has been published of an antidote to cobra poison, furnished by Mr. S. B. Higgins to the *European Mail*, in which that gentleman suggested that a spirituous solution of the gall of the cobra would be found to be the true antidote, as "all animal poisons have their specific antidotes in the gall of the animal or reptile in which these poisons exist." Dr. Shortt no sooner heard of the remedy than he proceeded to try it, and the results of his experiments, given in the last number of the *Madras Monthly Journal of Medical Science*, show that it has not the slightest effect in counteracting the poison. Dr. Shortt compares it to the idea entertained by many old women in Europe that the fat of the viper is the best antidote to its poison.—*Englishman.*

GERMAN LOTTERIES.

PRINTED circulars, bearing the name of Mr. Sintz, banker, Geneva, and purporting to be issued by the authority of the Austrian Government, are offering to the Indian public shares in the Grand Imperial Austrian Loan Distribution Lottery on very generous terms. Perhaps some of our readers remember that in our issue of the 30th ultimo, we published a notice from the Austrian Consul, Bombay, cautioning the public against having any dealings in lottery tickets with a person styling himself Frederick Achten, banker, Vienna. This Mr. Achten had been circulating prospectuses, which we now find on comparison bear so striking a likeness to those of Mr. Sintz, that we would caution our readers against embarking in the enterprise of the Gevena banker until they have satisfied themselves that he does not belong to the firm of Mr. Achten.—*Pioneer.*

SUTTEE.

THE abolition of "Suttee" has enabled Indian women of rank to pretend, with safety, that they rather admire the process. The Raja of Chamba died a few days ago, leaving his history to be written in his loan and by Messrs. Ferguson, Forbes and Reed. When his body had been burnt, the ladies of his household were filled with a desire to perish on the same pyre, but notice of this intention appears to have reached the Agent, and a graceful and "brilliant" act of feminine devotion was thus prevented. Dalhousie, this hot-bed of canards, at once sent us the sensational news that four women had committed "suttee," and, of course, Government and the Agent were blamed for not preventing the catastrophe. Enquiry showed the story to be apocryphal and to be consigned to the limbo in which the man-eating tiger, the European high-way robber, and the badness of the Dalhousie road are to be found. It is, however, sad that women should not be allowed to show that fidelity on the death of those whom they love, which they may not have been able to display to demonstration during the life-time of those to whom they so fondly cling.—*Indian Public Opinion*, Oct. 14.

HINDOO METAPHYSICS.

To those who are satisfied with the definition by *Punch* of the mysteries of mind and matter—"What is mind? no matter; what is matter? never mind," we do not recommend a pamphlet which we have received to-day from the Anglo-Sanskrit Press at Calcutta. It is by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, and is entitled, "On the Physiological basis of Psychology" the fruit of hard thought and served up in suitable language. It is written in defence or, better perhaps, ratification of Gall and in favour of the "neglected science" of "cerebral organology." We do not, however, appreciate the necessity which existed for contending that "physiological inquiries do *not* tend to the subversion of morality and religion" or "that the brain is the seat of mental life," for few, we imagine, will care to take the opposite side in the argument, and to say that "cerebral organology" does lead to atheism or that the brain is anything but the brain. Nor do we think the learned writer made a happy choice when he selected Comté as an instance of the necessity for a religion which exists in human nature. Man is essentially a worshipping animal, and the history of the world has been crying out this fact since the creation.—*Pioneer.*

MISMANAGEMENT AT SANAWUR.

THE attention of Government has, at last, been drawn to the Sanawur Military Asylum, one of the many blots in our educational mal-administration. Puffed by so-called Inspectors, the discovery of its gross mismanagement will be the more striking. From an official enquiry, we hope little beyond the admission that "there are spots even in the sun." The few words which the *Delhi Gazette* has said have had more effect than any number of packed official committees. Let the press continue to insist on this Augean stable being cleared, and we shall hear no more of brutal treatment of boys, of money being wasted on contractors, of discipline being entrusted to sergeants, and of run-away orphans *en masse* preferring the inhospitable world to the shelter in which they were to have been trained to usefulness, piety and truth, but which can only be a nursery for hypocrites, when its head so far forgets the claims of the children of our British soldiers, and the duty he owes to the State, as to subordinate the higher functions of his post to the cares of a Banya. We believe there exists a board of guardians composed of excellent men. If they act with independence and public spirit, and if, above all, their proceedings are conducted with the utmost publicity, they may yet succeed in making a noble institution worthy of the aims of its founder and raise the "prestige" of Government, which, by a most mistaken policy, has, in so many departments, suffered by the hushing up, instead of the fearless exposure, of abuses. When will Government learn that the public only laugh at *colour de rose* reports, while they would admire and support any policy that forgot personal convenience, rule of thumb, and misplaced doctrines of expediency, for honesty and perfect truth?—*Indian Public Opinion*, Oct. 14.

SPECIAL BALLOON TELEGRAM, 14TH OCTOBER 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF "INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION."

1.—The Czar was in *tears* for twenty-five hours after the French Ambassador left, but instantly recovered from his indisposition when the news of the *success* of Forsyth's Yarkundee expedition reached him.

2.—Victorious rejoicings continue in the Germanic capital. Berlin is *still* upon the *Spree.*

3.—Young'uns evening thoughts at Potsdam:—The harvest truly is plenteous, but the laborers are foo.

Bismarck's reflections yesterday evening at Versailles:—

The fashion of this world passeth away; the *Bombay Gazette* notes that after I worsted Napoleon, Sir Richard Temple shaved! This is a grave misstatement. Richard's himself again having plucked an hare or two and donned an imperial *à la Berlin de laine.*

Moral.—A shave is but a tissy touch. A man's a man for a' that.

Extra Special for Sanitary Commissioner—"Solemn Warning" on the eve of departure for England. The waters of Kohat are hard—so hard that they have thrown Dr. Whitewell, the Government analyst into a *craze*, and broken his leg.

Moral.—Will ye *no* come back again?
Better yet canna be—
Will ye *no* come back again?

THE ACCIDENT TO THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH CABLE IN THE BLACK SEA.

LETTER from the Acting Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph, dated 10th August 1870, to the Government of Bombay.

In continuation of my letters Nos. 221 of 18th July and 268 of 28th July 1870, I regret to state that the damage caused by the earthquake under the Black Sea to the submarine portion of the Indo-European Company's line proves to be more serious than was at first judged to be the case. I am happy, however, to be able to report that the Crown line sent by the Russian Government to enable the Company to dispense for a time with the cable has worked exceedingly well, and that our messages are transmitted with regularity and accuracy over it. On the other side I beg to forward copy of a letter from the Indo-European Company, reporting the measures taken for the repair of the cable.—I have, &c., J. U. CHAMPAIN, Acting Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph.

The Indo-European Telegraph Company (Limited),
16, Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street,
London, E. C., 10th August 1870.

MAJOR CHAMPAIN, R. E.,
Acting Director in-Chief, Government Indo-European Telegraph Dept.

MY DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that the steamer which had, some time since, been chartered by Messrs. Siemens for the repair of our cable proceeded to Sotcha and succeeded by under-running the cable to get at the fault near that place.

I am sorry, however, to say that from the testings it is now evident, as was at first suspected, that the cable is broken in at least another, if not in still more places, and the engineers are fully convinced that part of the deep-sea section has been completely buried by the earthquake.

Under these circumstances the steamer was obliged to return to Kertch.

With a view, however, of speedily re-establishing direct communication, energetic steps have at once been taken for connecting Kertch with Tiflis by means of land wires, whilst everything will be done by Messrs. Siemens for repairing the cable with the least possible delay.—I am &c., W. ANDREWS, Manager and Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF BOMBAY GOVERNMENT (15th Sept.)—To be submitted to the Government of India.

THE INCOME TAX IN THE PUNJAB.

REMARKS OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, DATED THE 6TH AUGUST 1870, ON THE WORKING OF THE INCOME TAX ACT FOR 1869-70.

OBSERVES with satisfaction in most districts a marked improvement in the working of the Income Tax Act, as compared with that of the Certificate Tax—still there is much room for further improvement in many districts, and especially the following:—

Rohtuk, Jhelum, Gujrat, Shahpore, where the administration of the Act appears to have been generally lax.

In the districts of Dera Ghazee Khan, Ferozepore and Peshawur, all places of considerable trade, the number of bankers assessed was very small, and in Ferozepore, one of the principal emporia of grain, almost all the grain-dealers were assessed in the lowest class. The amount realized from Umritsur was also far below what might be fairly expected, though there are signs that efforts have been made by the local officers to secure improved returns. The assessments in Hushiarpore, Gurdaspore and Syalkote also appear to have been unduly low. In Kangra, Kurnal, Gurgaon, Goojranwalla, Jullundur, Loodiana, Rawulpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and Jhung, there appears to be room for a wider extension of taxation.

The collections appear upon the whole satisfactory. Out of a total demand of Rs. 6,19,744, only Rs. 7,802 were in arrear at the end of the year. While the limited exercise of the right of appeal indicates that assessments generally were not excessive. The cost of collection was moderate, being only Rs. 4,132.

His Honor quite agrees with the remarks of the Financial Commissioner contained in para. 26 of the Report, and appreciates the difficulties under which the Executive Officers of the Punjab Administration labour in having to enforce a system of direct individual taxation in addition to their already numerous and important functions, and he trusts that ere long means may be found of relieving them to a great extent of the pressure of judicial work.

In conclusion, His Honor desires to express his acknowledgments to the Financial Commissioner for his careful review of the Income Tax Returns, and for the promptness of its submission.

WALTER RALEIGH SINJOHN.*

WHEN we had read a few pages of this remarkable work, we found ourselves in considerable doubt as to the object of its author. Did he wish to prove the superiority of the Roman Catholic religion to all others, or the worthlessness of any religion or morality? Did he wish to show his familiarity with the slang of a dozen dialects or his ignorance of English? This last could hardly be his object, for his former works were on this one head quite convincing.

We have at last come to the conclusion that this "Romancette" is meant to be read as an autobiography and "Sinjohn" as an aristocratic transposition of 'Johnson.' We should indeed be sorry to have led so vagabond a life as is here portrayed. The hero of the story begins life as a sailor, nearly murders the officers of his ship in a spirited resistance to tyranny, gets shipwrecked in the Gulf of Guinea, falls madly in love with a dusky beauty in the following conventionally sensual manner:—

"Walter gazed upon the gorgeous masses of her curling raven hair; he marked the slender ancles, tapering hand, and tiny feet; boldly and searchingly his longing looks dwelt on those rounded, well-developed limbs, and losing not a curve or a line of all her rich voluptuous beauty," &c., &c. Pretty well this for a boy of fifteen. However this delicate attachment is fostered by Père Bernardo, a model priest, who Mr. Ross Johnson would exalt as an example to Indian chaplains. A Spanish Count appears on the scene, and tries to carry off the lovely Manuelita: a fight ensues and a bullet, missing the hero for whom it was meant, ricochets into the bosom of his mistress—as fatal a missile as the arrow which slew 'fair Helen' of Kirconnell. Sinjohn goes to America and to Australia and meets with plenty of adventure, makes a fortune, tires of it, and come to India.

Now we recognize as a friend any one who takes the trouble to make India the scene of a novel or even of a 'romancette.' But we should like to be saved from friends like Mr. Ross Johnson, though we hope he is not quite such a snob as Mr. W. R. Sinjohn. But what are we to think of a man when he wishes to depict the fondness of a lover, says that this hero was *must*, who never loses an opportunity of dragging in and quoting inaccurately the common phrases of all the languages of both hemispheres, who misspells continually and commits every solecism whichever outraged grammar and good taste?

The heroic snob Sinjohn meets with two Indian officers, who, to the eternal disgrace of the Indian service, proceed to '*lance*' him at Calcutta. They "marked his handsome, manly bearing and *predicated* (*sic*) many conquests and some sore hearts, at Simla, Darjeeling, and the other 'hills' in India—gay haunts of gracious grass widows, majestic 'burra beebies,' and sweet and gushing, pensive, or fast impulsive 'spins'—chosen abode of gods of love and marriage; and as we are taught by Offenbach and others 'where gods go sometimes devils enter' so many a modern Aristœus gets sick leave and goes to Simla, and then there is—not the devil—but a heavy counsel's bill to pay, for attendance in the Divorce Court of Umballa."

"The three reigning beauties of the Calcutta *beau monde* permitted the young 'waler' to fancy he adored them." Finding Government "in an awful hole" he gets them out of it by accepting a contract, begins to get rich, has some trouble with a Sudder Judge, "somewhat too big for his clothes or skin," and in May 1857 sets out from Cawnpore for the Himalayas. Three hundred miles from Cawnpore—the author's geography is somewhat confusing—he comes upon two gharries attacked by *goojurs*, and rescues the inmates. The scene affords opportunity for a large display of Hindustani expressions such as "Butch'ow Soor," and the like, in which, as we have said, the author revels. Out of one gharry comes "sweet Grace Rivers" and "Walter plunged in love." The mutiny had broken out. But they get horses to 'punchow' them to the indigo factory of Bellapore (possibly the Skinners' house at Belaspore.) Here they stand a siege and finally escape to Secreeghat, which seems to mean Agra "after a narrow *butch* or escape." The mutiny over, our hero loses his money by the decree of an unjust Indian judge (one of the "snug Civilians" whom the author dislikes), and goes to the Bar. He "travels *circuit* about the Upper Provinces of India;" "now engaged in an admiralty case in British Burmah (a collision on the Salween or Irrawaddy); then in a dragoon divorce suit at Bangalore; now defending a rich Wahabee for treason on the Punjab frontier; then contending Talookdarree right in Oudh; arguing a Mahomedan succession in the Delhi *Zillah* or in Benares; citing shastras in support of huge disbursements on *Shrads* or funeral ceremonies of a rich Hindoo."

Finally, he marries Grace and everything ends happily.

We do not care to quote the many wonderful bits of English with which the book abounds, or to prove what every page proves sufficiently, that the author is sadly wanting in every element of good taste. "His old comrades in all quarters of the globe," to whom the 'yarn' is dedicated, may be thankful that they have not been mentioned by name; and we should recommend Mr. Johnson (who once 'went circuit' as he would call it in India) to announce very publicly (say in the preface to the second edition) that though he is responsible for the vulgarities of his bantling, he is not the prototype of such a worthless hero as Walter Raleigh Sinjohn.

We may add that the book contains some odious personalities, very thinly veiled, but we will not gratify our author, or wound the feelings of others, by giving these passages a wider circulation than they deserve, or are likely to obtain.—*Pioneer.*

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* A Romancette. By H. C. Ross Johnson.

JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE.

YOKOHAMA, 12th September.

A FEW rough notes of a trip recently made to Japan may not prove uninteresting to your readers. It would be interesting to travellers Eastward, *via* India, China, and Japan, *en route* round the globe, to know that, on arriving at Hongkong, a profitable digression may be made—that instead of getting directly on board the American steamer for Yokohama, and thence across the Pacific to San Francisco, he may take an English or French mail-boat to Shanghai. This city, besides having a large Chinese quarter, offers a study to the political student. Here are three distinct settlements divided by water—French, American, and English, having one common government, a kind of cosmopolitan republic, or commonwealth. I think they call it the model government. Might this not suggest an idea to Europe?—The Great Republic of Europe; but Americans call theirs the "Great Republic." Very well, let them have it. Say, then, the "United States of Europe"—that does not sound bad: how does it look in print?—with Bismarck for President! Leaving Shanghai you take the American auxiliary steam-boat to Yokohama. By this route you will have a delightful trip through the inland sea, calling at Nagasaki and Hiogo—a six days' journey through lake scenery unequalled in Italy, Switzerland, or Scotland. The surrounding mountains are "verdure clad;" the climate glorious; and at every point you come upon clusters of green islands. The shores of the sea are thickly populated with clean-looking villages—some of them of historical interest.

At Nagasaki I received my first impressions of the Japanese. Here there is an old colony of the Dutch, on an island connected to the mainland by a wooden bridge across which they seldom ventured; and when they did so, they were compelled to crawl on their hands and knees. The only act of grace that was ever shown them, as far as I can learn, was the sending to them Japanese wives to relieve their solitude.

At Hiogo the steamer stays twelve hours (daylight) during which time an excursion may be made to the Moon Mountains and the waterfalls, both close to the port.

The next place, before starting across the Pacific, is Yokohama. The outpost of European and American trade, it presents a singular state of things. Here Saxon met Saxon. The pioneers of civilization, starting Westward, and making their way across the Atlantic, the Continent of America, and the Pacific, encounter the same progress that has been going Eastward across India and round China, till at last the East and West meet face to face. The West at present would appear to have the best of it. There is now a large and growing trade between America and Japan across the Pacific, and their mail service has the largest steamers in the world—a line which they are about to double, thus giving a fortnightly communication between Asia and America. Here there is a decided tone in conversation, and such expletives as "you bet," "not much," and "bully for you" are often heard. One can't help reflecting as to what the Anglo-Saxon race is doing for the world. To the tourist Yokohama does not present much of special interest. A stroll after dark is amusing. In the native town the whole population appear to be in the open air—some marketing, others amusing themselves. The curios-shops must not be overlooked. Going to Yedo, occupies about three hours. There is a first-rate hotel, built by a Japanese Joint Stock Company, Limited, after the manner of large hotels at home. The "Macado" himself promoted the project by contributing timber. It may be mentioned that all houses in Yedo are of wood. The construction of the building cost £20,000. The principal streets, buildings, and sights of Yedo may be seen in one day; but a fortnight might be well spent in going about. You must not omit to see the royal gardens or fish-ponds, and the villa that was occupied by the Duke of Edinburgh, for which Sir Harry Parks, the British Minister, can procure you a pass, and also an escort or guard of honor, composed of Japanese gentlemen, who will be attached to you during your stay at Yedo. Be careful not to insult them by offering them a *douceur*, but you may ask them to take wine with you. *Simpkin* is their particular tipple. I indulged in a Japanese feast. Amongst other good things, I tasted raw fish with piquant sauce and devilled sea-weed. I also went to the theatres and tea-gardens. These appear to be the principal places of amusement. The theatres are only open during daylight. Of all things their tombs and temples are the most wonderful; Japanese skill in bronze and lacquerware has been exhausted on them. They are unique, and as monuments of art, they must give Japan a high place even in comparison with Europe.

One cannot help remarking the great politeness of the Japanese towards each other, which, too, is extended to strangers, except by the nobles (the sworded class) who are jealous of them. The Japanese ladies have good features; their skin is not yellow, like their neighbours, the Chinese. They have rosy cheeks like the country girls of England; they are light-hearted, and laugh easily; their costume is graceful. The modern *chignon* is a bad imitation of the way they have always dressed their hair. The *panier*, now in fashion in Europe, is another imitation, perhaps taken from the Japs who went to the Paris Exhibition. The Grecian bend of modern fame has always been a Japanese *pose*, with this difference that while it is affected by your "girls of the period," it is unassumed by the Japanese belle. She may be a serving maid at a tea house or a lady of quality; it is the same natural *pose*—the result of native grace and form, combined with true because natural politeness.

After the people with their pleasing costumes, and more pleasing manners, and the beautiful country, rich in fruits and flowers, (they are said to be the best gardeners in the world), one ought to spend some time looking at their curios. Loitering about the streets of Yedo or Yokohama will well repay the time. In miniature art, in ivory, and bronzes they are unsurpassed. At Yedo I met some Italian *dilettante*, buying objects of art for Italy. Many of their subjects are the same, or similar to those now seen in the *camera oscena* at the museum of Naples found in the excavations of Pompeii. It would seem that in this respect all the world's akin.

The Japanese are a very curious people, upsetting all our notions, especially on social matters. They are as different from other Asiatics as they are removed from Europeans. Unlike the former, they expose their women, and more especially their daughters, in public; and what would be utter ruin to a European girl is no disgrace with them. To little sins they close one eye, and a Japanese "fast girl" is the one most sought in marriage. Parents even often place their daughters in houses of amsement and entertainment, that they may learn music and other accomplishments suited to a position in society, and would-be husbands curiously enough attribute any or all sin that there may be to the parents, at the same time preferring girls of this class to those who have been kept at home and from the world. It is somewhat startling to a European to see a whole family—the old man and his wife, with their grown children—takening their baths *al fresco* at the street door with perfect coolness and without taking the slightest notice of their passing neighbour. The Bishop of Victoria has remarked that Japan is what the Garden of Eden was before the Fall.

The harbour of Nagasaki is delightfully situated; surrounded by hills covered with trees, the scenery is very fine. A good deal of amusement may be had during the stay of the steamer. During the day there are the porcelain and lacquerware shops to be visited, and temples, and tea gardens, where the Japs will have much pleasure in drinking "lager-beer" with you, or champagne if you prefer it—they are not particular. At night there are the tea-houses, with music and dancing; but this, to be good, should be ordered in the afternoon.

The Japanese are great imitators. They are making railways, have several steam-boats and some vessels of war; and, not to be behind ourselves, are creating a national debt. There is now at Yokohama a French and a Prussian warship, and lately a report reached the Government that they intended to fight in the harbour. At once three Japanese gunboats were despatched to the spot to prevent hostilities, prepared, I presume, to fight either French or Prussian or both. One hears many stories of the way in which the Japs are taken in by Europeans. Some check, I think, should be put on English and American adventurers who have, for years past, been practicing both on the Japanese and Chinese Government by selling them steam-boats with worn out boilers, the ultimate result being a fearful loss of life, and discredit to the reputation of Englishmen.

—*Indian Daily News.* N. F.

THE BLOCKADE IN THE NORTH SEA.

(*Daily News*, Sept. 23.)

OUR Correspondent, whose letter from Hamburg reached us yesterday morning, states that the blockade in the North Sea has been ultimately raised, and that the lights on the coast are to be restored as soon as the ships bearing them can be got ready. In the Baltic, although the operations of the French fleet have not been actually abandoned, the squadron has practically ceased to do anything, and will no doubt shortly return from an expedition which, from its very start, seemed to be committed to blunders. It is worth while to look back on the performance of the fleet which sailed from Cherbourg with as much confidence in the success of its mission as was entertained by the soldiers who shouted *à Berlin* on the Boulevards in July.

The fleet was under the command of Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, a very able and dashing officer, who is remembered in this country as Flag-Captain in the Black Sea during the Crimean war. The ships consisted almost entirely of ironclads with heavy guns, and a few corvettes. The first division included the Surveillante, La Gloire, La Guienne, L'Ocean, La Rochambeau, Le Taureau. In the second division, under Rear Admiral Dieudonne, were La Gauloise, La Flandre, La Thètis, La Jeanne D'Arc. The Taureau was a powerful steam ram, with a turret. It was supposed that this fleet was to act in conjunction with General Bourbaki and 30,000 men on the coast of Schleswig. But this programme failed: there were not sufficient transports for the troops, and it was suspected that the soldiers would be wanted elsewhere. Hamburg at first was thrown into a panic. It was however quickly reassured. General Vogel von Falkenstein came to reconnoitre the enemy, and was satisfied that Hamburg was as safe as Bohemia. In fact, the ironclads drawing 28 feet of water stood off at sea so far that they were hull down. They showed off the bar of Kiel coming as close as they could, and were almost out of sight. The next we hear of the expedition is from Heligoland. Part of the fleet anchors five miles to the south of the island, outside British waters. Firing is heard at sea, but it turns out to be a false alarm. A message is despatched from the Admiral's ship to Governor Maxse, asking him for the loan of a pilot to take one of the corvettes to Cuxhaven, in order to bring a notice of blockade to the place. The Governor refuses, but offers an English gunboat for the service, which offer is declined.

The great ironclad fleet then spends its days and its nights at anchor, occasionally standing on and off, capturing a collier or a steamboat employed in the pacific commerce of transporting bathing guests. On the 15th of August the inhabitants of Heligoland were startled with the sound of a furious cannonade. Surely a naval engagement was proceeding. No; only a salute in honour of the birthday of the Emperor.

On the morning of the 17th the German despatch boat Grille runs out from the shelter of the Bay of Rugen to examine the position and count the strength of the French. She came within 3,000 paces of seven ironclads, and when chase was made after her she drew them to where three German gunboats, the Drache, the Blitz, and the Salamander, were lying. The Commodore of the little fleet signals, "The commander of each gunboat to attack the enemy at discretion." The dwarfs and the giants then commence to pepper away at each other in a desultory running fashion for three hours. But the wind is high; the ironclads roll and pitch, and the gunboats are small targets, grey in colour, and difficult to hit. On the other hand, the guns of the boats are not powerful enough to pierce the armour of the enemy; and the engagement—if engagement it can be called—terminates without a casualty on either side. A day or two after this the Prussian corvette Nymph surprises three ironclads, and, getting within twelve hundred yards, delivers a broadside from her port battery. She then puts about, and uses her starboard guns. The French do not reply for five minutes, and the Nymph makes off as fast as she can, and is ineffectually pursued. Early in September, Admiral Bouet-Willaumez goes to Langeland, in the Great Belt. He declines to attack Sonderborg, over which is hoisted the flag of ambulance. At Kioje the fleet learns of the disasters of Sedan. Although there are declarations of a determination to persevere in the blockade, the collier hunts begin to languish, and the trading ships arrive in port in increasing numbers, until, as our correspondent writes, there is now as a matter of fact no blockade in the North Sea, and only the semblance of a blockade in the Baltic.

This fleet, if intended for real service, was as utterly unfitted for its work as the allied Baltic fleets in 1854. Not only were the heavy ships comparatively useless, but the admirals seemed as ignorant of the coast as the French generals of the military geography of their own country. General Vogel von Falkenstein expressed some anxiety for Cuxhaven at first. If the place had been attacked by a few vessels well armed and of shallow draft at the outset of the war, it might have been easily captured, then fortified, and the command of such a position would have been most important in reference to any operations on the Elbe. The delay, however, in a movement of the kind was sufficient for General Vogel von Falkenstein, who had redoubts thrown up and navvies employed to strengthen the fort, while the channels were rendered impassable by sunken traps of all sorts. But the French fleet, as well as the French army, appeared to act without a head, without method or plan. The inconceivable blunder of selecting an enormous and heavy fleet for the expedition proved the entire ignorance of those who were entrusted with its direction. It is now to be hoped, as the blockade has proved ineffectual, that it will be at once formally abandoned. The residue of the fleet, the ships that have not already sailed for France, can only inflict damage on a few harmless merchantmen, and simply add to the heavy total of indemnity which France will be called upon to pay for the war.

THE PRUSSIANS IN FRANCE.

WRITING from Donchery on Tuesday, Sept. 12th, the *Times* correspondent says:—

The Prussians in this part of France are endeavouring to reconcile the inhabitants to the army of occupation. At Sedan the "Commandant de la Forteresse" has thought it necessary to issue a short address to the people, with the view of removing their apprehensions. He invites the people to assume their ordinary avocations, and says well-disposed citizens have nothing whatever to fear. Firing may be heard every day, but it will only be from arms found undischarged on the field of battle, and which will be discharged into the fosse surrounding the citadel. By the side of the address of the commandant is posted an order from the "Commandant de la Place." It directs the inhabitants of each commune in Sedan, and within a distance of two leagues all round it, to deposit at their respective mairies before the expiration of two days all arms which may be yet lying on the battle-field, or which may have been removed thence to houses. For each fusil found in any commune after the expiration of two days from the date of this order the maire of that commune will be fined 500fr., and for each sword or bayonet 200fr. The order extends to cartouche-boxes, but in milder form. For every hundred cartouche-boxes found in any commune after the two days the maire is to be fined 200fr. The work of collecting the arms and cartouche-boxes will be an onerous one. The latter are lying about in thousands on the roads, and on the woody heights they are even more numerous. The Prussian garrison at Sedan have set an example in commencing the work of collecting the arms. They are dragging the moats surrounding the fortifications, and that part of the Meuse which runs close by the walls of the town. The "take" is wonderful. The field itself is pretty well covered with shakos, helmets, cuirasses, cavalry valises, knapsacks, and cartouche-boxes, with here and there a smashed chassepot; but most of the discarded swords and chassepots were consigned to the bottom of the river or to that of the moat. Prussian soldiers are fishing them up in great numbers and piling them in huge heaps on the Donchery road. A little further on is a field of about three acres. Here the French cannon and the French mitrailleuses are parked. Over 200 cannon and mitrailleuses, with ammunition waggons and the other accessories all complete—are ready for use by the Prussians. The mitrailleuses here are of the larger kind. Prussian artillerymen are engaged in oiling and polishing up these mitrailleuses, in seeing that the metal boxes in which the charges are inserted drop into their places properly, and that the screw by which the instrument is discharged is in proper working order. The next thing one approaches on the Donchery road is the railway station. The line is cut: its splendid stone bridge which crossed the Meuse is blown up. At Donchery the Prussians have a garrison. There is a large number of French prisoners and wounded soldiers here. The latter are nursed by Sisters of Charity. The requisitions of the Prussians are much complained of. I am told that Sedan is obliged to furnish many thousand cigars every day or money to buy them. The other evening, in that town, proclamation was made by beat of drum that 3,000 mattresses were required by ten o'clock next morning, and that if they were not produced the troops would enter the houses and take them. The Bavarians suffered more than any other of the German troops in the three days' fighting. Eighteen hundred of them are buried in one field at Balan. In the military hospital at Bouillon the wounded have been attacked with typhus fever and dysentery. These epidemics and gangrene are carrying off a considerable number. The melancholy bell which announces a burial is heard frequently at Bouillon throughout the day. Nearly all the French prisoners have passed from Sedan, and that once very busy town is now dismal to behold.

A CURIOUS contest is going on between the Papal and Evangelical papers as to the signs of the displeasure of Heaven. The *Record* points out that on the very day when the proclamation of the dogma of Papal infallibility was made in Rome amidst the peals of a fearful thunderstorm, the Emperor declared war on Prussia, and so brought to destruction, first the Pope's only great ally, and next the Pope's secular power. It makes a good deal of the thunderstorm,—"a thunderstorm such as has not for years been heard at Rome rolled over the Vatican," but the thunderstorm seems to have cleared up without doing much damage. On the other hand, the Ultramontane papers remark that no sooner did the Emperor withdraw his support from the Holy See by recalling his army there, than Heaven deserted him, and he fell before the power of Prussia. As for the calamity to the Papacy, the *Tablet* remarks that "far worse dangers have befallen the Church than those that now beset her. . . and when the petty conquerors and petty victories of the hour have passed into the ruin and the oblivion by which far greater men and greater events have been overwhelmed, Peter will sit on his throne in the Vatican, and will be the sole representative of order and authority in that distracted land from which he now seems on the point of being cast out." Certainly the *Record's* case does not quite hold water in this, that it brings Napoleon into trouble at the exact moment when he had abandoned the Papacy, and ought, according to its principle, to have been rewarded. On the other hand, the Ultramontanes have certainly had as yet no signal proof of the special favour of Providence for their dogma, though they think they have a proof of the disfavour with which Napoleon III. has been regarded for deserting them. We fear an impartial mind will not be able to get at the view taken by Providence of the matter at all, at least by any consideration, however minute, of the events.—*Spectator*, Sept. 17.

A BABOO ON BEAUTY.

(*Punch*, September 24.)

As you are doubtless aware, my dearest *Punch*, the other night, at the Hanover Square Rooms, a farewel *soirée* was given to the Baboo Chunder Sen, who, having been going about here lecturing, is about to return to India. You must have been amused by reading a speech Mr. Sen made, in which, after having said that both men and women were liable to commit errors and make mistakes, he went on to say what I now copy out of a paper:—

"There was, for instance, the Girl of the Period (*Laughter.*) He hoped that she would never make her appearance in India. There were two things he particularly objected to in the ladies' dresses he saw in England. These two things were their heads and their tails. (*Roars of laughter.*) With regard to the ladies' heads, the women of England and of European countries generally seemed to have, at first sight, much longer hair than the women of India. Why, then, the huge protuberance at the back of the head?"

So much for our heads; but Mr. Sen omitted to mention his objection to our tails, by which I suppose he means our skirts; but he didn't say what he meant, which people not understanding naturally made them burst into roars of laughter. We are not mermaids, and have no more of a tail than a Baboo, nor so much as a baboon. A train is the only sort of tail that any of us ever wear, and no sensible girl, unless her feet and ankles are exceptionally ugly, now goes about in long dresses, so as to be draggle-tailed, but she wears short, which do not sweep the street, and therefore, lasting all the longer, combine economy with elegance. On the latter point perhaps Mr. Sen has his own opinions, which may be peculiar, and he can enjoy them if he likes.

As to our heads, it may be true that chignons, are rather fantastic, and to use a man's word, grotesque; and to hide a good forehead with ragged hair may be as great a mistake almost, as it is to wear a dress too long; but how can one alter the fashions? She cannot help following them, whatever they are, so long as they last. It is quite true what my Uncle Wing says. We are under a necessity of doing so; we can no longer change what is worn at the time than a cab can change its colour. He admits it is no fault of ours. I have heard him say so—his words were these:—"The persistence of women in ridiculous or injurious modes of clothing does not prove that, as a shallow jester has observed, they are, like facts, stubborn things. To say it proceeds from a swinish obstinacy would be to use coarse language in making a mis-statement; its cause is simply a *vis inertiæ* akin to that of inanimate matter." I like men who speak with consideration of women, as Uncle Wing does, and not satirical creatures like that disagreeable Baboo. I am sure the way in which you speak about us, my dearest *Punch*, is, always most delightful to your ever sincerely enthusiastic, admirer,

BELLA.

THE GERMAN PRESS ON THE CESSION.

THE Alsace-Lorraine question does not at present form a very prominent subject of discussion in the German papers. Whether the present French Government ought or ought not to be recognised is now debated more frequently, and at greater length. In discussing this, however, some of the journals appear to regard the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine almost as a *fait accompli*. The *Neue Preussische Zeitung*, for instance, in speaking of the revolution of the 4th September, which it calls a mistake, rather than a crime, says—"With this France, which has such little power of resistance to the cries of a dissolute mob, with this France, which, to-day governed by Rochefort, may to-morrow be ruled by a Flourens, and the day after by a scavenger—with a body in such an insecure state, no contracts can be entered into. . . . Even those Powers which are unfavourable to the German cause cannot resist the impression of the 4th Sept. They are compelled to acknowledge that Germany can conclude with France such a peace only as, by giving her a strong position against France, will make her wholly indifferent to what passes in France. . . . In the possession of Alsace and German Lorraine, in the possession of Strasburg and Metz—the two opening doors for French plundering expeditions—Germany will have the guarantees of peace, in her own hands, and, secured by this possession, she can quietly look on at whatever explosion volcanic France in the distance gives herself up to." On the same subject the other journals express somewhat similar opinions in more moderate language. The *Nord-deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says—"For us there exists at present in France no Government, except that of the Emperor, that we have recognised; none which has a legitimate right to enter into negotiations with us now, on whose stability we could place such reliance that we could enter with it into any engagements for the future. M. Jules Favre and his colleagues are for us but private individuals." The *Kreuz Zeitung* speaks with the greatest contempt of the Republic, which, it says, is the creation of a mob. It had been accepted by a few German fanatics only, who wished to enliven the great German tragedy by a ridiculous interlude, or by the few German papers which sneer at patriotism as folly. A writer in the *Volks Zeitung* has entirely abandoned the preliminary question of justice or injustice of annexing Alsace and Lorraine, and has gone on to discuss the form of Government to be established by Prussia in these provinces. It disapproves of their being given to the South German States, or to any single one of them. Bavaria, for instance—as a reward for their exertions in the present struggle. These States themselves, the writer asserts, reject the offer. They decline any payment for doing that which was their duty; and, above all, they decline a gift which would have the effect of disturbing their internal organisation, by making them the gaolers of a conquered country. The writer is equally opposed to annexing the provinces to Prussia, or to making them an imperial province; and finally seems to think that the best plan would be to create them into a Republic, under the protection of Germany, which would have control over their army, fortresses, and foreign relations.—*Daily Telegraph.*

ITALY AND THE POPE.

FLORENCE, Sept. 14.

A TELEGRAM from Rome of this morning announces that it is the intention of the Holy Father to remain in Rome, and not to avail himself of the English frigate at Civita Vecchia placed at his disposal, and the *Corriere Italiano* of this morning, in reproducing this notice with the airs of an official "communiqué," ascribes this change in the resolution of the Pontiff to the attitude of the diplomatic corps, of which the members had declared that they could not follow him in his flight either to Malta or elsewhere, though they could continue to act in his favour so far as the instructions of their separate Governments would allow, if he only removed to Castel Gandolfo. On the other hand, persons here professing to be in direct relation with the Holy Father, declare that not many days ago his purpose to take refuge in some other country appeared unchangeable.

As the religious and political status of the Pope, in any change of relations with the Italian Government, is a matter deeply interesting to many millions of Catholics in other countries, I deemed it my duty to telegraph to you yesterday that the *modus vivendi* proposed to the Pontiff by Count Ponza di San Martino on behalf of the Italian Government was almost identical with that offered to him by Baron Ricasoli in his first ministry of 1861, again offered to him through the Commendatore Torrelli, by Baron Ricasoli at the close of 1866, and which on both those occasions did not appear particularly unacceptable or impracticable either to the Pope, or his astute Cardinal-Secretary. In both cases the influence of the foreign Catholic Powers was supposed to have a great share in causing the negotiations to end in smoke. Austria in 1861, Bavaria and Spain in 1866, notoriously used every effort to prevent the Pope from then coming to an agreement. The reason given now for the non-acceptance of the renewed proposals is that the Holy See feels no security that with a change of ministry in Italy the disposition or the power of the Italian Government to keep its engagements may not likewise change. Meanwhile, it may be doing a service to the interests of impartial discussion—(a thing not to be very easily secured on such a subject!)—to reproduce textually the proposals made by the Italian Government to the Pontiff, as they stand in the original "capitolato." They are embodied in the twelve following articles: "1st.—The Supreme Pontiff shall preserve the dignity, the inviolability, and all the other prerogatives of sovereignty, and, in addition, that precedence over the King and other Sovereigns which have been established by usage. 2nd.—The Government of his Majesty the King of Italy assumes the engagement to offer no obstacles on any occasion to the acts which the Supreme Pontiff may exercise by Divine right as Head of the Church, and by canon law as Patriarch of the West, and Primate of Italy. 3rd.—The said Government recognises in the Supreme Pontiff the right of sending his nuncios to foreign countries, and engages to protect them so long as they shall be in the territory of the State. 4th.—The Supreme Pontiff shall have free communication with all the bishops and the faithful, and reciprocally, without government intervention. He shall equally have the right to summon in the places and manners deemed expedient by him, ecclesiastical councils and synods. 5th.—The bishops in their dioceses, the parish priests in their parishes, shall be independent of any government intervention in the discharge of their duties. 6th.—They shall remain, however, subject to the common law, as regards crimes punishable by the laws of the kingdom. 7th.—His Majesty gives up all patronage of ecclesiastical benefices. 8th.—The Italian Government renounces all intervention in the nomination of bishops. 9th.—The said Government obliges itself to endow the Holy See with a fixed and tangible revenue, for a sum to be determined by common agreement. 10th.—The Government of his Majesty the King of Italy, with the view that all Catholic Powers and peoples may contribute to the maintenance of the Holy See, will open with the said Powers the fitting negotiations to determine the quota which each of them shall contribute towards the revenue referred to in the preceding article. 11th.—The negotiations shall likewise have for scope to obtain guarantees of the provisions established in the preceding articles. 12th.—On the basis of these conditions the Supreme Pontiff shall come to an arrangement with the Government of the King of Italy, by means of commissioners delegated for that purpose."

There only remains to add—a most important addition—that the giving up of the Leonine city to the Pope is understood to have formed part of the plan in its practical working.—*Daily News.*

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Mr. GEO. ODGER AND M. JULES FAVRE.

On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 17th, Mr. George Odger, accompanied by Mr. Wm. Trant, had an interview with M. Jules Favre in Paris, when Mr. Odger presented to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, the address which was recently agreed upon at the various meetings of English working men, as well as the resolutions in favour of the English Government at once acknowledging the French Republic, passed at the last meeting of the Southwark Radical Association.

Mr. Odger, in presenting the address and resolutions, said—Sir: Since the Republic was proclaimed, several meetings of working men have been held in London with the view of expressing their opinion of it. At each of those meetings resolutions have been unanimously passed cordially approving of the restoration of the French Republic. It is right, however, that I should state that at the commencement of the war the best wishes of the people were decidedly with the Prussians, because they considered that the German people had been provoked into a cruel and unnecessary war by the late ruler of France. But when it was found that the Germans had broken up two armies, the Emperor was a prisoner, and a Republican Government proclaimed, whose mission was declared to be one of peace, then the people considered that the war must at once cease. We are sorry to say that its spirit seems to be as turbulent as ever. Still we have strong hope that the King of Prussia will not be so ill-advised as to throw one shot or shell into Paris without first meeting the French with fair and honourable proposals for peace. If he does so, our opinion is that he will soon find the feeling of England to be entirely against him, and there is no knowing, when angry passions are roused, where they are likely to end. It is also my duty to state that the people of England have long since decided on pursuing a policy which should be the means of securing, as far as they could do it, peace to all mankind. It is their wish, and it has been fully and unmistakably expressed, that the Government of England should, as speedily as possible, recognise the Republic; and although that has not been done, I hope the French Government and the French people will show some forbearance and not allow themselves too hastily to condemn England on that point. It was thought by a considerable number of working men that England should immediately place herself on the side of France, and that by so doing she would soon bring the war to a close. But I think, when all the facts and circumstances of the case are properly considered, more especially the fact that England has never in all her history been at war with Prussia, but on the contrary has always been on the most friendly terms with that country, it will be clearly seen that it is the first duty of our Government to use all its legitimate influence to bring, if possible, this war to a friendly and honourable conclusion. It is not for an humble individual like myself to anticipate what the conduct of the British Government is likely to be in the future with regard to this war, but it does seem to almost every working man with whom I have opportunities of coming into contact that no Government could look quietly on and witness great cities one after another besieged and bombarded after fair offers of honourable peace had been made. It is the earnest hope and most fervent wish of the working men of England that no such calamity should take place in France as that which seems to threaten her at this moment. I am instructed to say, therefore, that although the people are of opinion that the frontier fortifications may be advantageously razed to the ground, yet they view with serious apprehensions the suggestions for the annexation by Prussia of existing French territory, and they will use their best endeavours to induce the Government to recognise the Republic and thereby show to the French nation their appreciation of a free and popular Government.

M. Jules Favre, in reply, thanked the deputation for coming so far on so important a mission, and said he would send them an answer in writing to read to the British workmen. He felt very grateful to the people of England for their manifestations of sympathy and good intentions towards a Government in which he had the honour of being a member. With regard to razing the frontier fortifications, it was impossible for him to give any opinion upon the subject without first consulting his colleagues. There was one thing, however, he wished to be clearly understood, and he hoped Mr. Odger would convey it to his countrymen in the most emphatic manner, and if possible to the German people and army, as he (M. Favre) had no opportunity of speaking to them, and that was that it was his most ardent wish that this terrible war should cease immediately, and that the German and French peoples should live in harmony and brotherhood for evermore.

Messrs. Odger and Trant thanked M. Jules Favre for his kindness in receiving them, and then withdrew.

FLYING FROM THE SIEGE OF PARIS.

Those people who wish to gain some idea of the far-reaching issues of the present Continental war would do well to adjourn to those quays and railway stations which form halting-places on the high roads from France to England. Perhaps the most characteristic of all these is Fresh Wharf, London Bridge—not, under ordinary circumstances, one of the most desirable localities to spend a morning in, but peculiarly eligible for observation on the part of stay-at-home travellers. It would seem that Fresh Wharf must have been christened on strictly *lucus-a-non-lucendo* principles; for a spot characterised by less freshness, or more staleness and stuffiness, it is difficult to imagine. Certainly it is not a place calculated to disperse a Frenchman's idea of the *tristesse* of England; but for the last fortnight—since it became tolerably certain that Paris would in all probability have to stand a siege—the wonted sadness of this wharf has been increased in a ten-fold degree. The last time we visited it was to see the French "Frontier Guard" set out on their Quixotic expedition "to guard the passes of the Vosges." Now the tide has turned the other way; and Fresh Wharf, London Bridge, has become the asylum of Parisian citizens on the stampede from their native country. The last feeble ripple of the vast war-wave breaks upon the barges near the place, and among the "mudlarks" who paddle those Stygian waters, chanting weird songs supposed to be provocative of halfpence from persons passing to the river steamers. The better class of Parisians, who have a Continental horror of sea-sickness, naturally come by way of Calais and Dover, or Folkestone and Boulogne, and gain the great London asylum by means of one of its railway stations; but it is at Fresh Wharf, London Bridge, that the great wave breaks—the wave of the poor and wretched, to whom a few francs are a consideration, yet who are forced to spend their scanty means in fleeing their native land. For the last few days the scenes witnessed here have been harrowing in the extreme. Whole families have arrived with their household goods hastily packed in such incongruous envelopes as counterpanes and blankets. Some have come literally without any effects at all, having been forced to leave all at home, or else to precede their moveables—some apparently troubled with few moveables at all. I went the other day to witness the arrival of one of these boats. The morning was just of the kind calculated to impress a Frenchman with the proverbial dreariness of England. A faint fog hung over the yellow river, and made the sun look remarkably like an inflamed moon rising at an untimely hour after a night of dissipation. There was an air of depression, even for an Englishmen, hanging over the never very lively precincts. The river-porters were grumbling audibly at the stagnation the war had caused, even in their business. Few arrivals took place, and those that did supplied little baggage and less pay. The very tide itself set dead against the Concordia as she steamed slowly up stream with her motley cargo; and when she discharged it there was but a poor sprinkling of the generally hilarious element. Paterfamilias and his olive-branches were barely represented at all; and when he was, the eldest boy significantly carried a miniature chassepot. There were lots of "horsey" men—the creatures of Longchamps and Chantilly—who had evidently stayed till the last moment, but beat a retreat when the chances seemed in favour of their having to live upon—instead of riding—their horses. When these had gained their native shores, then began to file out the sad procession of exiles—refugees we cannot call them, for that word has acquired a technical meaning; and yet they had come as refugees, too, to find Albion no longer *perfide*, but an asylum to which they instinctively turned in the hour of difficulty. Albion's reception at Fresh Wharf was not warm, but very characteristic. There was nobody waiting for the exiles; they were in nearly all cases friendless. Nobody could speak to them or understand them. "Leicester-square" was their universal watchword. Thither they all gravitated, and rightly so, for in the quarter of Soho they would at least find some of their countrymen, and shops and hotels where they could be understood. I was surprised at the numbers of Sisters of Mercy and other *religieuses* who were flying from Paris. Some of the travellers seemed literally to have come off at a moment's notice. One family appeared to be in evening costume; another were without head-gear of any kind except such as they extemporised from pocket handkerchiefs, and shawls. The great cry was for English money, in exchange for French; and I was glad to be able to help this poor family with the extraordinary head-gear to a *Bureau de change*. Their cab, when it drew up at M. Spielman's offices, was literally mobbed by a crowd of gapers, who, of course, did not know the straits of my poor foreigners, but I could only disperse them by means of a City police-officer. One woman—English by birth, but married to a Frenchman—was flying with her little family, her husband having been forced to serve as a soldier. She landed without baggage, and was almost penniless.

As for the French quarter itself, it is indeed a Gallic colony now. The cafés are full, the hotels more than full. One group struck me very forcibly as I haunted the uninviting streets of this French quarter the other evening. The National Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded, whose offices are at the bottom of St. Martin's-lane, have appropriated the open space round St. Martin's Church for their packages prior to sending them out. Some hundreds of bundles, each marked with the symbol of the Red Cross were lying there; and in the dusk of the autumnal evening, men and women and children of foreign aspect hugged the iron rails around the churchyard, and gazed wistfully at the too suggestive packages. It was "a touching sight, to make one weep." They might have been speculating as to whether those gloomy requirements were going out to a husband, a father, or a brother. These are the things which make one thank God for peace, and more calculated to inspire prayers for its continuance than any other mandate. And whilst we congratulate ourselves, there are few of us who may not do a good work, without costing us any thing, by sympathetically watching this wave of war as it breaks upon us at Fresh Wharf.—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 17.

A Delicate Hint—An American paper says—"Sunday being a balmy day, the styles were brought out. The most richly-dressed lady we saw is the wife of a man who has owed this office thirteen dollars for nearly three years. He says he cannot raise the money, and we believe him."

PROFESSOR TYNDALL ON THE SCIENTIFIC USES OF THE IMAGINATION.

AT THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 16.

The great event of to-day was Professor Tyndall's lecture on the scientific uses of the imagination, delivered to a crowded audience at the Philharmonic-hall. The professor said—I carried with me to the Alps, this year, the burden of this evening's work. I had nothing to bring before you in the way of new investigation; and it only remained for me to fall back upon residues in the depths of consciousness. Save from memory I had no direct aid upon the mountains; but I took with me, to spur up the emotions and to nourish the intellect, two volumes of poetry, Göthe's *Farbenlehre* and the *Logic* of Mr. Alexander Bain. For a time Mr. Bain was my principal companion. He interested me most when he became the mirror of my own condition. Neither intellectually nor socially is it good for man to be alone, and the griefs of thought are more patiently borne when we find that they have been experienced by another. From certain passages in his book I could infer that Mr. Bain was no stranger to such sorrows. Speaking of the ebb of intellectual force, which we all from time to time experience, he says "The uncertainty where to look for the next opening of discovery brings the pain of conflict, and the debility of indecision." These words have in them the true ring of personal experience. The action of the investigator is periodic. He grapples with a subject of inquiry, wrestles with it, overcomes it, exhausts it, may be, both himself and it for the time being. He breathes a space, and then renews the struggle in another field. Now, this period of halting between two investigations is not always one of pure repose. It is often a period of doubt and discomfort, of gloom and ennui. Such was my precise condition in the Alps this year; in a score of words Mr. Bain had sketched my mental condition, and it was under such evil circumstances that I had to equip myself for the hour and the ordeal that are now come. Mr. Bain's book admonished me to review the past and to recover from it the broken ends of former investigations. I tried to do so. Previous to going to Switzerland I had been thinking much of light and heat, of magnetism and electricity, of organic germs, atoms, molecules, spontaneous generation, comets, and skies. With one of these I now sought to re-form an alliance, and finally the wish grew within me to trace, and to enable you to trace, some of the more occult operations of light. I wished to show you the hidden mechanism of optical action. It is possible, I believe, before an audience like the present to uncover to some extent the hidden things of nature; and thus to give to any with the necessary bias, industry, and capacity, an intelligent interest in the operations of science. How, then, are these hidden things to be revealed? How are we to lay hold of the physical basis of light, since it lies entirely without the domain of the senses? We are gifted with the power of imagination—*Anschauungsgabe, Einbildungskraft*, as the Germans call it—and by this we can penetrate and lighten the darkness which surrounds the world of the senses. Bounded and conditioned by cooperant reason, imagination becomes the mightiest instrument of the physical discoverer. Newton's passage from a falling apple to a falling moon was a leap of the imagination. Without this power our knowledge of nature would be a mere tabulation of co-existences and sequences. We should still believe in the succession of day and night, of summer and winter; but the soul of force would be discharged from the universe, casual relations would disappear, and with them that science which is now binding the parts of nature to an organic whole. The shock produced by a rain drop falling into a tranquil pond is propagated slowly, in a series of mechanical ripples, and more rapidly, as thrill due to elasticity, that affects an immersed ear as sound. Sound is conveyed also through air; and, without travelling far from downright experience, we construct its waves in thought, and believe as firmly in their existence as in that of the air itself. Having mastered the mechanism of sound, we desire to know also the mechanism of light. Now there is in the human intellect a power of expansion which is brought into play by the simple brooding upon facts. The legend of the spirit brooding over chaos may have originated in a knowledge of this power. In the case now before us it has manifested itself by transplanting into space, for the purposes of light, a modified form of the mechanism of sound. We know whereon the velocity of sound depends. When we lessen the density of a medium and preserve its elasticity constant we augment the velocity. When we heighten the elasticity and keep the density constant we also augment the velocity. A small density, therefore, and a great elasticity are the two things necessary to rapid propagation. Now, light is known to move with the astounding velocity of 185,000 miles a second. How is such a velocity to be obtained? By boldly diffusing in space a medium of the requisite tenuity and elasticity. Let us make such a medium our starting point, endowing it with one or two other necessary qualities; let us handle it in accordance with strict mechanical laws; give to every step of our deduction the surety of the syllogism; carry it thus forth from the world of imagination to the world of sense, and see whether the final outcrop of the deduction be not the very phenomena of light which ordinary knowledge and skilled experiment reveal. If in all the varieties of these phenomena this fundamental conception always brings us face to face with truth; if no contradiction to our deductions be found in external nature; if, moreover, it has forced upon our attention phenomena which no eye had previously seen, and which no mind had previously imagined; if by it we are gifted with a power of prescience which has never failed when brought to an experimental test;—such a conception, which never disappoints us, but always lands us on the solid shores of fact, must, we think, be something more than a mere figment of the scientific fancy. In forming it that composite and creative unity in which reason and imagination are together blent, has, we believed, led us into a world not less real than that of the senses, and of which the world of sense itself is the suggestion and justification. Far be it from me, however, to wish to fix you immoveably in this or in any other theoretic conception. With all our belief of it, it will be well to keep the theory plastic and capable of change. You may, moreover, urge that although the phenomena occur as if the medium existed, the absolute demonstration of its existence is still wanting. Far be it from me to deny to this reasoning such validity as it may fairly claim. Let us endeavour by means of analogy to form a fair estimate of its force. You believe that in society you are surrounded by reasonable beings like yourself. What is your warrant for this conviction? Simply and solely this. Your fellow-creatures behave as if they were reasonable; the hypothesis—for it is nothing more—accounts for the facts. To take an eminent example; you believe that our President is a reasonable being. Why? There is no known method of superposition by which any one of us can apply himself intellectually to another so as to demonstrate coincidence as regards the possession of reason. If, therefore, you hold our President to be reasonable, it is because he behaves as if he were reasonable. As in the case of the ether, beyond the "as if" you cannot go. Nay, I should not wonder if a close comparison of the data on which both inferences rest caused many respectable persons to conclude that the ether had the best of it. This universal medium, this light-ether, as it is called, acts as a vehicle, not as an origin, of wave motion. It receives, but it does not create. Whence does it derive the motion it conveys? For the most part from luminous bodies. By this motion of a luminous body—I do not mean its sensible motions, such as the flicker of a candle, or the discharge of a luminous matter from the surface of the sun—I mean an intestine motion of the atoms or molecules of the luminous body. Follow a train of ether waves to their source, remembering at the same time that the ether is matter, dense, elastic, and capable of motions subject to and determined by mechanical laws. What, then, do you expect to find as the source of a series of ether waves? The scientific imagination demands as the origin and cause of a series of ether waves a particle of vibrating matter as definite as that which gives origin to a musical sound. Such a particle we name an atom or a molecule. I think the imagination, when focused so as to give definition without penumbral haze is sure to realize this image at last. Turned into their equivalents of sensation, the different light-waves produce different colours. Red, for example, is produced by the largest waves, violet by the smallest, while green is produced by a wave of intermediate length and amplitude. Separately, or mixed in various proportions, the solar waves yield all the colours observed in nature and employed in art. Collectively they give us the impression of whiteness. Pure unsifted solar light is white, and if all the wave constituents of such light be reduced in the same proportion, the light, though diminished in intensity, will still be white. The whiteness of Alpine snow with the sun shining upon it is barely tolerable to the eye. The same snow under an overcast firmament is still white. Such a firmament enfeebles the light by reflection, and when we lift ourselves above a cloud field and see, from a proper position, the sun shining on the clouds, they appear dazzlingly white. Ordinary clouds divide the solar light impinging on them into two parts—a reflected part and a transmitted part, in each of which the proportions of wave motion which produce the impression of whiteness are preserved. It will be understood that the conditions of whiteness would fail if all the waves were diminished equally, or by the same absolute quantity. They must be reduced proportionately, instead of equally. If by the act of reflection the waves of red light are split into exact halves, then to preserve the white light the waves of yellow, orange, green, and blue must also be split into exact halves. In short, the reduction must occur not by absolutely equal quantities, but by equal fractional parts. In white light the preponderance as regards energy of the larger over the smaller waves must always be immense. Were the case otherwise, the physiological correlative, blue, of the smaller waves would have the upper hand in our sensations. There exists indubitable evidence to show that the light of our firmament is reflected light. The light of the firmament comes to us across the direction of the solar rays, and even against the direction of the solar rays; and this lateral and opposing rush of wave motion can only be due to the rebound of the waves from the air itself, or from something supended in the air. It is also evident that, unlike the action of ordinary clouds, the solar light is not reflected in the proportions which produce white. The sky is blue, which indicates a deficiency on the part of the larger waves. In accounting for the colour of the sky, the first question suggested by analogy would undoubtedly be, is not the air blue? The blueness of the air has, in fact, been given as a solution of the blueness of the sky. But reason, basing itself on observation, asks, in reply, how, if the air be blue, can the light of sunrise and sunset, which travels through vast distances of air, be yellow, orange, or even red? The passage of the white solar light through a blue medium could by no possibility redden the light. The hypothesis of a blue air is therefore untenable. In fact the agent, whatever it is, which sends us the light of the sky, exercises in so doing a dichroitic action. The light reflected is blue, the light transmitted is orange or red. A marked distinction is thus exhibited between the matter of the sky and that of an ordinary cloud, which latter exercises no such dichroitic action. By the force of imagination and reason combined we may penetrate this mystery also. The cloud takes no note of size on the part of the waves of ether, but reflects them all alike. It exercises no selective action. Now the cause of this may be that the cloud particles are so large in comparison with the size of the waves of ether as to reflect them all indifferently. A broad cliff reflects an Atlantic roller as easily as a ripple produced by a seabird's wing; and in the presence of large reflecting surfaces, the existing differences of magnitude among the waves of ether may disappear. But supposing the reflecting particles, instead of being very large, to be very small in comparison with the size of the waves; in this case, instead of the whole wave being fronted and in great part thrown back, a small portion only is shivered off. The great mass of the wave passes over such a particle without reflection. Scatter then a handful of such minute foreign particles in our atmosphere, and set imagination to watch their action upon the solar waves. Waves of all sizes impinge upon the particles, and you see at every collision a portion of the impinging wave struck off by reflection. All the waves of the spectrum, from the extreme red to the extreme violet, are thus acted upon. But in what proportions will the waves be scattered? A clear picture will enable us to anticipate the experimental answer. Remembering that the red waves are to the blue much in the relation of billows to ripples, let us consider whether those extremely small particles are competent to scatter all the waves in the same proportion. If they be not—and a little reflection will make it clear to you that they are not—the production of colour must be an incident of the scattering. Largeness is a thing of relation; and the smaller the wave, the greater is the relative size of any particle on which the wave impinges, and the greater also the ratio of the reflected portion of the total wave. A pebble placed in the way of the ring-ripples produced by our heavy raindrops on a tranquil pond will throw back a large fraction of the ripple incident upon it, while the fractional part of a larger wave thrown back by the same pebble might be infinitesimal. Now, we have already made it clear to our minds that to preserve the solar light white, its constituent proportions must not be altered; but in the act of division performed by these very small particles we see that the proportions are altered. An undue fraction of the smaller waves is scattered by the particles, and, as a consequence, in the scattered light, blue will be the predominant colour. The other colours of the spectrum must, to some extent, be associated with the blue. They are not absent but deficient. We ought, in fact, to have them all, but in diminishing proportions, from the violet to the red. We have here presented a case to the imagination, and, assuming the undulatory theory to be a reality, we have, I think, fairly reasoned our way to the conclusion that were particles, small in comparison to the size of the ether waves, sown in our atmosphere, the light scattered by those particles would be exactly such as we observe in our azure skies. When this light is analyzed, all the colours of the spectrum are found; but they are found in the proportions indicated by our conclusion. Let us now turn our attention to the light which passes unscattered among the particles. How must it be finally affected? By its successive collisions with the particles the white light is more and more robbed of its shorter waves; it therefore loses more than its due proportion of blue. The result may be anticipated. The transmitted light, where short distances are involved, will appear yellowish. But as the sun sinks towards the horizon the atmospheric distances increase, and consequently the number of the scattering particles. They abstract in succession the violet, the indigo, the blue, or even disturb the proportions of green. The transmitted light under such circumstances must pass from yellow through orange to red. This also is exactly what we find in nature. Thus, while the reflected light gives us at noon the deep azure of the Alpine skies, the transmitted light gives us at sunset the warm crimson of the Alpine snows. The phenomena certainly occur as if our atmosphere were a medium rendered slightly turbid by the mechanical suspension of exceedingly small foreign particles. Proceeding next to mention several nature and artificial illustrations of the effect of the suspension of infinitely small particles in producing an appearance of blueness, Professor Tyndall went on to explain the formation of "artificial skies," as shown by an experiment described by M. Morren, of Marseilles, at the last meeting of the British Association. Sulphur and oxygen combine to form sulphurous acid gas. It is this choking gas that is smelt when a sulphur match is burnt in air. Two atoms of oxygen and one of sulphur constitute the molecule of sulphurous acid. Now, it has been recently shown in a great number of instances that waves of ether issuing from a strong source, such as the sun or the electric light, are competent to shake asunder the atoms of gaseous molecules. A chymist would call this "decomposition" by light; but it behoves us, who are examining the power and function of the imagination, to keep constantly before us the physical images which we hold to underlie our terms. Therefore I say, sharply and definitely, that the components of the molecules of sulphurous acid are shaken asunder by the ether waves. Enclosing the substance in a suitable vessel, placing it in a dark room, and sending through it a powerful beam of light, we at first see nothing; the vessel containing the gas is as empty as a vacuum. Soon, however, along the track of the beam a beautiful sky-blue colour is observed, which is due to the liberated particles of sulphur. For a time the blue grows more intense; it then becomes whitish; and from a whitish blue it passes to a more or less perfect white. If the action be continued long enough, we end by filling the tube with a dense cloud of sulphur particles, which, by the application of proper means, may be rendered visible. Instead of sulphurous acid we might choose from a dozen other substances, and produce the same effect with any of them. In the case of some—probably in the case of all—it is possible to preserve matter in the firmamental form for 15 or 20 minutes under the continual operation of the light. During these 15 or 20 minutes the particles are constantly growing larger, without ever exceeding the size requisite to the production of the celestial blue. Now, when two vessels are placed before you, each containing sky matter, it is possible to state with great distinctness which vessel contains the largest particles. The eye is very sensitive to differences of light when the organ, as here, is in comparative darkness, and when the quantities of wave-motions thrown against the retina are small. The larger particles declare themselves by the greater whiteness of their scattered light. I permitted a beam of light to act upon a certain vapour. In two minutes the azure appeared, but at the end of the 15 minutes it had not ceased to be azure. Here were particles which had been growing continually for 15 minutes, and which at the end of that time still defied the microscope—what must have been the size of these particles at the beginning of their growth? What notion can you form of the magnitude of such particles? As the distances of stellar space gives us simply a bewildering sense of vastness without leaving any distinct impression on the mind, so the magnitudes with which we are here dealing impress us with a bewildering sense of smallness. We are dealing with infinitesimals compared with which the test objects of the microscope are literally immense. From their perviousness to stellar light and other considerations Sir John Herschel drew some startling conclusions regarding the density and weight of comets. You know these extraordinary and mysterious bodies sometimes throw out tails 100,000,000 miles in length, and 50,000 miles in diameter. The diameter of our earth is 8,000 miles. Both it and the sky, and a good portion of space beyond the sky, would certainly be included in a sphere 10,000 miles across. Let us fill this sphere with cometary matter, and make it our unit of measure. An easy calculation informs us that to produce a comet's tail of the size just mentioned about 300,000 such measures would have to be emptied into space. Now suppose the whole of this stuff to be swept together and suitably compressed, what do you suppose its volume would be? Sir John Herschel would probably tell you that the whole mass might be carted away at a single effort by one of your dray-horses. In fact, I do not know that he would require more than a small fraction of a horse-power to remove the cometary dust. After this you will hardly regard as monstrous a notion I have sometimes entertained concerning the quantity of matter in our sky. Suppose a shell then to surround the earth at a height above the surface which would place it beyond the grosser matter that hangs in the lower regions of the air—say at the height of the Matterhorn or Mont Blanc. Outside this shell we have the deep blue firmament. Let the atmospheric space beyond the shell be swept clean, and let the sky-matter be properly gathered up. What is its probable amount? I have sometimes thought that a lady's portmanteau would contain it all. I have thought that even a gentleman's portmanteau—possibly his snuff-box—might take it in. And whether the actual sky be capable of this amount of condensation or not, I entertain no doubt that a sky quite as vast as ours, and as good in appearance, could be formed from a quantity of matter which might be held in the hollow of the hand. Small in mass, the vastness in point of number of the particles of our sky may be inferred from the continuity of its light. It is not in broken patches, nor at scattered points that the heavenly azure is revealed. To the observer on the summit of Mont Blanc the blue is as uniform and coherent as if it formed the surface of the most closegrained solid. Mr. Glaisher will inform you that if our hypothetical shell were lifted to twice the height of Mont Blanc above the earth's surface, we should still have the azure overhead. Everywhere through the atmosphere these sky-particles are strewn. They fill the Alpine valleys, spreading like a delicate gauze in front of the slopes of pine. They sometimes so swathe the peaks with light as to abolish their definition. This year I have seen the Weisshorn thus dissolved in opalescent air. By proper instruments the glare thrown from the sky-particles against the retina may be quenched, and then the mountain which it obliterated starts into sudden definition. Its extinction in front of a dark mountain resembles exactly the withdrawal of a veil. It is the light, then, taking possession of the eye, and not the particles acting as opaque bodies, that interfere with the definition. By day this light quenches the stars, even by moonlight it is able to exclude from vision all stars between the fifth and the eleventh magnitude. It may be likened to a noise, and the stellar radiance to a whisper drowned by the noise. What is the nature of the particles which shed this light? On points of controversy I will not here enter, but I may say that De la Rive ascribes the haze of the Alps in fine weather to floating organic germs. Now, the possible existence of germs in such profusion has been held up as an absurdity. It has been affirmed that they would darken the air, and on the assumed impossibility of the existence in the requisite numbers without invasion of the solar light a powerful argument has been based by believers in spontaneous generation. Similar arguments have been used by the opponents of the germ theory of epidemic disease, and both parties have triumphantly challenged an appeal to the microscope and the chymist's balance to decide the question. Without committing myself in the least to De la Rive's notion, without offering any objection here to the doctrine of spontaneous generation, without expressing any adherence to the germ theory of disease, I would simply draw attention to the fact that in the atmosphere we have particles which defy both the microscope and the balance, which do not darken the air, and which exist, nevertheless, in multitudes sufficient to reduce to insignificance the Israelitish hyperbole regarding the sands upon the seashore. I trust, Mr. President, that you—whom untoward circumstances have made a biologist, but who still keep alive your sympathy with that class of inquiries which nature intended you to pursue and adorn—will excuse me to your brethren if I say that some of them seem to form an inadequate estimate of the distance which separates the microscopic from the molecular limit, and that, as a consequence, they sometimes employ a phraseology which is calculated to mislead. When, for example, the contents of a cell are described as perfectly homogeneous, as absolutely structureless, because the microscope fails to distinguish any structure, then I think the microscope begins to play a mischievous part. A little consideration will make it plain to all of you that the microscope can have no voice in the real question of germ structure. Distilled water is more perfectly homogeneous than the contents of any possible organic germ. What causes the liquid to cease to contract at 38 deg. Fahr., and to grow bigger until it freezes? It is a structural process of which the microscope can take no note, nor is it likely to do so by any conceivable extension of its powers. Place this distilled water in the field of an electro-magnet, and bring a microscope to bear upon it. Will any change be observed when the magnet is excited? Absolutely none; and still profound and complex changes have occurred. First of all, the particles of water are rendered diamagnetically polar; and, secondly, in virtue of the structure impressed upon it by the magnetic strain of its molecules, the liquid twists a ray of light in a fashion perfectly determinate both as to quantity and direction. It would be immensely interesting to both you and me if one here present, who has brought his brilliant imagination to bear upon this subject, could make us see as he sees the entangled molecular processes involved in the rotation of the plane of polarization by magnetic force. While dealing with this question he lived in a world of matter and of motion to which the microscope has no passport, and in which it can offer no aid. The cases in which similar conditions hold are simply numberless. Have the diamond, the amethyst, and the countless other crystals formed in the laboratories of nature and of man no structure? Assuredly they have, but what can the microscope make of it? Nothing. It cannot be too distinctly borne in mind that between the microscope limit and the true molecular limit there is room for infinite permutations and combinations. It is in this region that the poles of the atoms are arranged, that tendency is given to their powers, so that when these poles and powers have free action and proper stimulus in a suitable evironment, they determine first the germ and afterwards the complete organism. This first marshalling of the atoms on which all subsequent action depends baffles a keener power than that of the microscope. Through pure excess of complexity, and long before the microscope can have any voice in the matter, the most highly trained intellect, the most refined and disciplined imagination, retires in bewilderment from the contemplation of the problem. We are struck dumb by an astonishment which no microscope can relieve, doubting not only the power of our instrument, but even whether we ourselves possess the intellectual elements which will ever enable us to grapple with the ultimate structural energies of nature. But the speculative faculty, of which imagination forms so large a part, will nevertheless wander into regions where the hope of certainty would seem to be entirely shut out. We think that though the detailed analysis may be, and may ever remain, beyond us, general notions may be attainable. At all events, it is plain that beyond the present outposts of microscopic inquiry lies an immense field for the exercise of the imagination. It is only, however, the privileged spirits who know how to use their liberty without abusing it, who are able to surround imagination by the firm frontiers of reason, that are likely to work with any profit here. But freedom to them is of such paramount importance that, for the sake of securing it, a good deal of wildness on the part of weaker brethren may be overlooked. In more senses than one Mr. Darwin has drawn heavily upon the scientific tolerance of his age. He has drawn heavily upon time in his development of species, and he has drawn adventurously upon matter in his theory of pangenesis. According to this theory a germ already microscopic is a world of minor germs. Not only is the organism as a whole wrapped up in the germ, but every organ of the organism has there its special seed. In the case of Mr. Darwin, observation, imagination, and reason combined have run back with wonderful sagacity and success over a certain length of the line of biological succession. Guided by analogy in his *Origin of Species* he placed at the root of life a primordial germ, from which he conceived the amazing richness and variety of the life that now is upon the earth's surface might be deduced. If this were true, it would not be final. The human imagination would infallibly look behind the germ, and inquire into the history of its genesis. Certainty is here hopeless, but the materials for an opinion may be attainable. In this dim twilight of speculation the inquirer welcomes every gleam, and seeks to augment his light by indirect incidences. And though the certainty possessed by experimental inquiry is here shut out, the imagination is not left entirely without guidance. From the examination of the solar system, Kant and Laplace came to the conclusion that its various bodies once formed parts of the same undislocated mass; that matter in a nebulous form preceded matter in a dense form; that as the ages rolled away heat was wasted, condensation followed, planets were detached, and that, finally, the chief portion of the fiery cloud reached, by self-compression, the magnitude and density of our sun. The earth offers evidence of a fiery origin; and in our day the hypothesis of Kant and Laplace receives the independent countenance of spectrum analysis, which proves the same substances to be common to the earth and sun. Accepting some such view of the construction of our system as probable, a desire immediately arises to connect the present life of our planet with the past. On its first detachment from the central mass, life, as we understand it, could hardly be present on the earth. How, then, did it come there? The thing to be encouraged here is a reverent freedom—a freedom preceded by the hard discipline which checks licentiousness in speculation—while the thing to be repressed, both in science and out of it, is dogmatism. Two views offer themselves to us. Life was either present potentially in matter when in the nebulous form, and was unfolded from it by the way of natural development, or it is a principle inserted into matter at a later date. With regard to the question of time, the views of men have changed remarkably in our day and generation; and I must say as regards courage also, and a manful willingness to engage in open contest, with fair weapons, a great change has also occurred. The clergy of England—at all events the clergy of London—have nerve enough to listen to the strongest views which any one among us would care to utter; and they invite, if they do not challenge, men of the most decided opinions to state and stand by those opinions in open court. No theory upsets them. Let the most destructive hypothesis be stated only in the language current among gentlemen, and they look it in the face. They forego alike the thunders of heaven and the terrors of the other place, smiting the theory, if they do not like it, with honest secular strength. In fact, the greatest cowards of the present day are not to be found among the clergy, but within the pale of science itself. Two or three years ago in an ancient London college—a clerical institution—I heard a very remarkable lecture by a very remarkable man. Three or four hundred clergymen were present at the lecture. The orator began with the civilization of Egypt in the time of Joseph, pointing out that the very perfect organization of the kingdom, and the possession of chariots, in one of which Joseph rode, indicated a long antecedent period of civilization. He then passed on to the mud of the Nile, its rate of augmentation, its present thickness, and the remains or human handiwork found therein; thence to the rocks which bound the Nile valley, and which teem with organic remains. Thus in his own clear and admirable way he caused the idea of the world's age to expand itself indefinitely before the mind of his audience, and he contrasted this with the age usually assigned to the world. During his discourse he seemed to be swimming against a stream; he manifestly thought that he was opposing a general conviction. He expected resistance; so did I. But it was all a mistake: there was no adverse current, no opposing conviction, no resistance, merely here and there a half humourous but unsuccessful attempt to entangle him in his talk. The meeting agreed with all that had been said regarding the antiquity of the earth and of its life. They had, indeed, known it all long ago, and they good-humouredly rallied the lecturer for coming among them with so stale a story. It was quite plain that this large body of clergymen, who were, I should say, the finest samples of their class, had entirely given up the ancient landmarks, and transported the conception of life's origin to an indefinitely distant past. In fact, clergymen, if I might be allowed a parenthesis to say so, have as strong a leaning towards scientific truth as other men, only the resistance to this bent—a resistance due to education—is generally stronger in their case than in others. They do not lack the positive element—namely, the love of truth, but the negative element, the fear of error preponderates. Slowness of acceptation, or even hostility, may be thus accounted for. But this is parenthetical, and the gist of our present inquiry regarding the introduction of life is this,—Does it belong to what we call matter, or is it an independent principle inserted into matter at some suitable epoch—say when the physical conditions became such as to permit of the development of life? Let us put the question with all the reverence due to a faith and culture in which we all were cradled—a faith and culture, moreover, which are the undeniable historic antecedents of our present enlightenment. There are the strongest grounds for believing that during a certain period of its history the earth was not, nor was it fit to be, the theatre of life. Whether this was ever a nebulous period, or merely a molten period, does not much matter; and if we revert to the nebulous condition, it is because the probabilities are really on its side. Our question is this,—Did creative energy pause until the nebulous matter had condensed, until the earth had been detached, until the solar fire had so far withdrawn from the earth's vicinity as to permit a crust to gather round the planet? Did it wait until the air was isolated, until the seas were formed, until evaporation, condensation, and the descent of rain had begun, until the eroding forces of the atmosphere had weathered and decomposed the molten rocks so as to form soils, until the sun's rays had become so tempered by distance and by waste as to be chymically fit for the decompositions necessary to vegetable life? Having waited through those æons until the proper conditions had set in, did it send the fiat forth, 'Let Life be'? These questions define a hypothesis not without its difficulties, but the dignity of which was demonstrated by the nobleness of the men whom it sustained. Modern scientific thought is called upon to decide between this hypothesis and another; and public thought generally will afterwards be called upon to do the same. You may, however, rest secure in the belief that the hypothesis just sketched can never be stormed, and that it is sure, if it yield at all, to yield to a prolonged siege. However the convictions of individuals here and there may be influenced the process must be slow which commends the rival hypothesis of natural evolution to the public mind. For what are the core and essence of this hypothesis? Strip it naked and you stand face to face with the notion that not alone the more ignoble forms of animalcular or animal life, not alone the nobler forms of the horse and lion, not alone the exquisite and wonderful mechanism of the human body, but that the human mind itself—emotion, intellect, will, and all their phenomena—were once latent in a fiery cloud. Surely the mere statement of such a notion is more than a refutation. But the hypothesis would probably go even further than this. Many who hold it would probably assent to the position that at the present moment all our philosophy, all our poetry, all our science, and all our art—Plato, Shakspeare, Newton, and Da Vinci—are potential in the fires of the sun. We long to learn something of our origin. If the evolution hypothesis be correct, even this unsatisfied yearning must have come to us across the ages which separate the unconscious primeval mist from the consciousness of to-day. I do not think that any holder of the evolution hypothesis would say that I overstate it or overstrain it in any way. I merely strip it of all vagueness, and bring before you unclothed and unvarnished the notions by which it must stand or fall. Surely these notions represent an absurdity too monstrous to be entertained by any sane mind. Let us, however, give them fair play. Let us steady ourselves in front of the hypothesis, and, dismissing all terror and excitement from our minds, let us look firmly into it with the hard sharp eye of intellect alone. Why are these notions absurd, and why should sanity reject them? The law of relativity, which plays so important a part in modern philosophy, may find its application here. These evolution notions are absurd, monstrous, and fit only for the intellectual gibbet in relation to the ideas concerning matter which were drilled into us when young. Spirit and matter have ever been presented to us in the rudest contrast, the one as all-noble, the other as all-vile. But is this correct? Does it represent what our mightiest spiritual teacher would call the Eternal Fact of the Universe? Upon the answer to this question all depends. Supposing, instead of having the foregoing antithesis of spirit and matter presented to our youthful minds, we had been taught to regard them as equally worthy and equally wonderful; to consider them, in fact, as two opposite faces of the self-same mystery. Supposing that in youth we had been impregnated with the notion of the poet Göethe, instead of the notion of the poet Young, looking at matter, not as brute matter, but as "the living garment of God," do you not think that under these altered circumstances the Law of Relativity might have had an outcome different from its present one? Is it not probable that our repugnance to the idea of primeval union between spirit and matter might be considerably abated? Without this total revolution of the notions now prevalent, the evolution hypothesis must stand condemned; but in many profoundly thoughtful minds such a revolution has already occurred. They degrade neither member of the mysterious duality referred to; but they exalt one of them from its abasement, and repeal the divorce hitherto existing between both. In substance, if not in words, their position as regards spirit and matter is—"What God hath joined together let not man put asunder." I have thus led you to the outer rim of speculative science, and have tried to state that which I considered ought in fairness to be outspoken. I do not think this evolution hypothesis is to be flouted away contemptuously. I do not think it is to be denounced as wicked. Let us hearken to those who wisely support it, and to those who wisely oppose it; and let us tolerate those, and they are many, who foolishly try to do either of these things. The only thing out of place in the discussion is dogmatism on either side. Fear not the evolution hypothesis. Steady yourselves in its presence upon an utterance in its essence more sublime than any physical science has ever put forth, the real genesis of which, as already hinted, baffles science:—"If it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; if it be of man, it will come to nought." Under the fierce light of scientific inquiry, this hypothesis is sure to be dissipated if it possess not a core of truth. Trust me, its existence as a hypothesis in the mind is quite compatible with the simultaneous existence of all those virtues to which the term "Christian" has been applied. It does not solve—it does not profess to solve—the ultimate mystery of this universe. It leaves, in fact, that mystery untouched. At bottom, it does nothing more than "transpose the conception of life's origin to an indefinitely distant past." Even granting the nebula and its potential life, the question, "Whence came they?" would still remain to baffle and bewilder us. And with regard to the ages of forgetfulness which lie between the unconscious life of the nebula and the conscious life of the earth, it is but an extension of that forgetfulness which preceded the birth of us all. Those who hold the doctrine of Evolution are by no means ignorant of the uncertainty of their data, and they yield no more to it than a provisional assent. They regard the nebular hypothesis as probable, and, in the utter absence of any evidence to prove the act illegal, they extend the method of nature from the present into the past. Here the observed uniformity of nature is their only guide. Within the long range of physical inquiry, they have never discerned in nature the insertion of caprice. Throughout this range the laws of physical and intellectual continuity have run side by side. Having thus determined the elements of their curve in this world of observation and experiment, they prolong that curve into an antecedent world, and accept as probable the unbroken sequence of development from the nebula to the present time. You never hear the really philosophical defenders of the doctrine of Uniformity speaking of impossibilities in nature. They never say, what they are constantly charged with saying, that it is impossible for the Builder of the universe to alter His work. Their business is not with the possible, but the actual—not with a world that might be, but with a world that is. This they explore with a courage not unmixed with reverence, and according to methods which, like the quality of a tree, are tested by their fruits. They have but one desire—to know the truth. They have but one fear—to believe a lie. And if they know the strength of science and rely upon it with unswerving trust, they also know the limits beyond which science ceases to be strong. They best know that questions offer themselves to thought which science, as now prosecuted, has not even the tendency to solve. They keep such questions open, and will not tolerate any unlawful limitation of the horizon of their souls. They have as little fellowship with the Atheist who says there is no God as with the Theist who professes to know the mind of God. 'Two things,' said Immanuel Kant, 'fill me with awe—the starry heavens and the sense of moral responsibility in man.' And in his hours of health and strength and sanity, when the stroke of action has ceased and the pause of reflection has set in, the scientific investigator finds himself overshadowed by the self-same awe. Breaking contact with the hampering details of earth, it associates him with a power which gives fulness and tone to his existence, but which he can neither analyze nor comprehend.—*The Times.*

FRENCH AND GERMAN ARMIES.

The comparative strength of the French and German armies, as far as the events of the war have hitherto brought it out, is summarised by the *Continental Correspondent* as follows:—

The French have at this moment in Paris 80,000 available troops; in Metz, 75,000 in barracks; 50,000 in hospitals; in Lyons and other depots upwards of 100,000. There are prisoners in Germany about 150,000; in the various battles were killed and wounded 80,000; and dispersed at least as many, 80,000; that is all together, at the beginning of the war, on the French side, 615,000 men. To these the German had to oppose, at the opening of the campaign, about 400,000 men from North and South Germany. This force has since been increased to, at least, 600,000 men in the field, nearly half of which are now preparing for the siege of Paris.

GERMAN EXILES IN SWITZERLAND.

A Swiss correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* says:—More than 20,000 Germans, driven out of France, have passed through Switzerland during the last week, all very well received by the population, and partly cared for at the expense of the Confederation, of the cantons, or of private persons. The greater number have passed by Neufchâtel, among others an old woman 106 years of age, who had lived in Paris since she was fifty-two years old. All these emigrants are not exclusively Germans; among them there are many Hungarians, Austrians, and German speaking Swiss. A friend of mine who has lived in France nearly twenty years, being concerned in a great manufacturing establishment, and having married a Frenchwoman, was first expelled from Strasburg on the 1st of August, then from Saint Etienne, where he was in business, because his life was in danger there. Yet he had always lived on the best terms with his French neighbours. These facts, which have been unfortunately reproduced throughout France . . . have created a most painful impression in Switzerland.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

The ninth annual regatta of the Empire City Rowing Club was witnessed on the East River, opposite Harlem, on the afternoon of the 6th of September, and was chiefly noticeable in consequence of the appearance of five young oarswomen, who contested in single scull boat-race on the occasion. A very large crowd was attracted to the scene. The start of the competitors was made about 5 o'clock, amidst the most lively excitement. Miss Amelia Sheehan, daughter of a gentleman at Ward's Island, was the first one of the contending party to arrive at the starting point. She was dressed in a loose white flannel shirt, cut Marie Antoinette style in front, with a short red petticoat and pantalettes. Her head was covered with a jaunty, tight skull-cap, made of white muslin and trimmed with blue ribaud, her hair falling down in two long braids at the back. The costume was a picturesque one, and displayed the large and splendid physique of the wearer to fine advantage. She was pronounced to be the heaviest and most muscular of the five competitors. Her weight was given at 140 pounds, her age being 19 years. Her comely, fair complected face, and the magnificent position which she maintained in her boat, won her many admirers. She seemed accustomed to handling the oars, and used them in a very expert manner. Miss Olivia Roberts, aged 17, the daughter of Mr. Stephen Roberts the boat-builder, was one of her rivals. The latter was a blonde, and wore a light dress, her head being uncovered. She weighed 110 pounds. Miss Mary Kyle, of Harlem, aged 19 years, daughter of Kyle, the boat-builder, and another of the oars women, was also attired in a light dress, over which she wore a red Zouave jacket. A small blue turban completed her dress. Her weight was about 115 pounds. The other two contestants included Miss M. Walton, of North Brother Island, East River, and Miss Annie Williams, of Staten Island. Both of the latter were dressed in ordinary street dresses. The race was rowed in 17ft. boats, the course being three miles in length. It was won by Miss Sheehan in 23 minutes. Miss Walton was second. The *Boston Journal* says:—"Miss A. P. Ladd, of Augusta, Maine, has been appointed by the Governor and Council a Justice of the Peace and Quorum. This is believed to be the first appointment of a lady to this office in New England, and perhaps in the United States east of Wyoming Territory. She holds the responsible position of chief clerk in the United States' Pension Agency in Augusta, and is said to be a young lady of first-class business qualifications. This appointment qualifies her to administer oaths, take acknowledgments of deeds, solemnize marriages, &c."

A Piece of unnecessary formality, but great coolness, is told of a corporal in the Wiesbaden Artillery regiment, whose arm was shattered in battle by the fragment of a shell. Holding out his arm as proof of the truth of his excuse, he walked up to the captain and, with a military salute, asked, "I am wounded, sir; may I leave?"

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success hadbeen achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Enteri solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Customer's Daily Balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 6 months notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
" 12 " " 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
Bombay, 26th August 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—
(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a COTTAGE GRAND PIANO, by Broadwood, specially made for India. It has only been one monsoon in the country, and that at Poona, and is in excellent order. Price with tin lined packing Case Rs. 800. Apply to "H. G.," office of this paper.
Bombay, 17th October 1870.

WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS.

BUNGALOWS FOR SALE AT PANCHGUNNY.

MESSRS. R. FELL and SON have been instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in East Street, Poona, at 12 o'clock on THURSDAY the 27th inst., the following VALUABLE PROPERTIES:—

WELTON VILLA and MELBOURNE COTTAGE, together with the Outhouses belonging thereto, and about 21 beegas of Land. The property is well stocked with trees, and abundantly supplied with water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of sale, the remainder of the purchase money to be paid within two weeks, and all expenses of transfer, &c., to be defrayed by purchaser.

R. FELL & SON, Auctioneers.
Poona, 10th October 1870.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap XCII.
Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly, as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
Bombay, 9th July, 1870. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway ridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq.
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets	Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Morriss, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
H. E. Bright, Esq.
W. F. Hunter, Esq. and C. Peile, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,844-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were	£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.
Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
FOUNDED A. D. 1844.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 25 AND 26 VIC. CAP. 74.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.
CHAIRMAN—VISCOUNT NEWRY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
AGENT.
THOMAS FISHER PUNNETT, Esq., Bruce Lane.
MEDICAL REFEREE.
SURGEON J. H. SYLVESTER, F.G.S.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

PROFITS.—THE ENTIRE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONGST THE HOLDERS OF PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.—By means of a novel and perfectly equitable system of apportioning the Profits, the Bonuses may be applied, first, IN EXTINGUISHING THE PREMIUMS at a given date; and afterwards in making the Policy PAYABLE DURING THE LIFETIME OF THE ASSURED; this important advantage being secured without the payment of any additional Premium.

NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES.—By recent arrangements, persons whose Policies have acquired a Surrender Value, will be entitled to a Free Policy, with participation in future profits.

CLAIMS.—No claim can be litigated or disputed, except with the consent of the Members present at a General Meeting, to be specially convened for the occasion.

DETAILED PROSPECTUSES, and all requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may be obtained on application at the Head Office, or at this Agency.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS

Required for an Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.

Age.	Civilians.		Military and Naval.	
	Without Profits.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25	Rs. 33	Rs. 36	Rs. 38	Rs. 42
35	41	45	45	50
45	51	57	55	61
55	67	75	70	78

N.B.—ASSURANCES ON THE LIVES OF NATIVE GENTLEMEN EFFECTED ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.

T. F. PUNNETT,
Aent, Bombay.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES.
17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
General Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., F.R.S., Chairman.
Alfred R. Bristow, Esq., Solicitor to the Admiralty.,
Dr. Reginald Read, London.
Edward Hamilton Anson, Esq., London.
Alderman Carter, M.P., Leeds.
J. T. G. Child, Esq., Manchester, Merchant.

INDIAN BRANCHES.
CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agents at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

Secretary Indian Branches—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.
Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.
Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA HAVE THE OPTION OF EFFECTING ASSURANCES AT CIVIL RATES OF PREMIUM.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—

23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£360

Machinery to suit boats built abroad:—

Of about 23 feet long	£95
" 30 feet long	£115
" 37 feet long	£140
" 43 feet long	£180

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Full particulars forwarded on application to
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CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE
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CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

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Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

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No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

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